

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4475.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1913.

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June 23, 1913.

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July 30, 1913.

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LITERATURE

THE WRITING OF ENGLISH.

EFFECTIVE WRITING rules the world, and that is why any one who analyzes its force is likely to be doing useful work. Some obvious pitfalls must be avoided. Writing is an art, and Art recoils before the scientific method. Nearly all the special power of literature belongs to men whose finest qualities are unteachable. But this fact once accepted, there is no reason why all the secrets of good writing should evade us. The dissector of a dead butterfly, if he cannot restore its motility, will best understand what gave the creature power to move, and pass his understanding on to others. Much must depend on how the thing is done, and we, at any rate, shall not complain if instruction is imparted in a light and easy style. We are not enamoured of tabloid treatment, but the public can hardly assimilate any other food or medicine.

It was a happy thought, therefore, on the part of the editors of the "Home University Library" to entrust the volume on "The Writing of English" to Prof. Brewster. Here was a man who asked himself, not how impressive he could be, but how charming. For this occasion he seems to have exchanged a sphere in which grave things are clothed with gravity for one in which heaviness is nearly always at a discount. In this realm we meet the masters of English

The Writing of English. By Prof. W. T. Brewster. (Williams & Norgate.)
Elements of Composition for Secondary Schools. By Henry Seidel Candy and John Baker Opdyke. (New York, Macmillan Co.)

literature. Of them, whatever else we predicate, we must always predicate charm, even though a few overweight their pages with rhetoric, and the rest nod, each in his own way, at least as often as Homer. For their message is grace, consolation, and light. But lest these things should have lost some of their force, our Professor deliberately retreats from the classical arena. "Il faut reculer pour mieux sauter," and so he prances forth fresh-armed, and bent on being up to date. Illustrations to-day must be drawn from close, familiar objects; we all know Mr. Chesterton, and none of us can quite escape the kinematograph. If, then, we are to have any personal concern with the writing of English, let us remember our own position in relation to a living, moving world. Let us sympathize with the position of people who are "running" classes, especially in America, and teaching them how to write English.

It is a terrific business—this constant outpouring of words. Are we going to encourage the flow? We can hardly expect to stop it. Movement is everything, as Prof. Brewster points out, and this is a fact which has its reflex influence on literature. Letters, perhaps, in the Swedenborgian sense, "correspond" to life. But the burden of Prof. Brewster's message has nothing mystical about it. Here you have myriads of individuals warm with a certain ambition, and nothing seems more important to them than that they should become articulate. It is the most practical thing in the world that professors should help them, and that publishers should issue the instruction in as compact a form as possible.

"The writing of English" is a very big subject, but Prof. Brewster sets about his exposition in a very practical way. He does not flatter his readers with any illusions. He does not suggest that he will make great writers of them. On the contrary, he tells them bluntly that "there is no royal rule for writing."

Yet rules are being made and remade, coded, and tabulated. But why does the rule itself so often turn round and laugh at you, even as you set it down? Take the good old English fashion of repetition. Who is going to praise redundancy? Is it anything more than a trick? We cannot help feeling that, if it is justified, it will lead us to the justification of anything. To paint the lily, as we have been told, is "wasteful and ridiculous excess." Yet as the painted lily may have charm, so may repetition possess the beauty of rhythm, and thus support the claim of art. In varying degrees art also supports every literary device, from swing and melody to punctuation and paragraphing. So we learn from this manual. But these things cannot be defended at all, unless they are movement, or making for movement. There the Professor and the common public may well be at one. The Professor urges his principles onward, patiently, analytically. "For Heaven's sake get a

move on you!" is the blunter adjuration to all writers from the ordinary crowd.

Analysis, however, is really more useful than mere shouting, though the advice in each case amounts to precisely the same thing. Prof. Brewster is at his best when he takes movement for his text. His is, in fact, an excellent little book. Truth is told with pleasant forcefulness and abundant humour. It is pleasing, for instance, to learn how digressions make for movement. We get new light when we realize that Mr. Hardy often progresses "by a series of leaps," or that Stevenson "reels through a series of situations." Quoting Ruskin, Wilde, and Pater, the author never forgets movement. When he halts he quaintly remarks:—

"Well written is to be defined by a series of *as's*.... Good writing appears.... now as unity, now as clearness, now as interest, now as speaking your own mind."

We cannot reject the validity of this, though it is rather baldly stated for the written page, and though his expression "the more important stylistic *as's*" gives us a shock. The Professor has, nevertheless, gone to the roots of the matter. Negatively, what should be avoided is well indicated. Positively, all the paraphernalia of composition are included—economy, argumentation, and the rest. But the last word is spoken for intellect and imagination—that is, for movement and progress in their highest forms. Therefore the book receives our blessing.

America, we have not forgotten, has less mind, even than we, to be left out of any movement. The subject-matter of Messrs. Canby and Opdyce's "Elements of Composition" is explained in its fuller title. Schools will not be going far astray in introducing this book. It will be found to touch life at many points. Sound enough, and answering to the test of liveliness all through, is the advice given by Mrs. Gertrude Atherton on p. 461, the gist of which is—"Work, live, and move. Then write."

"Above all study life. Begin at once to observe the peculiarities of your own circle. Every village is the world in little.... Study to charge words with pith, marrow, richness, brilliant lucidity; above all, with your own individuality."

We shall not assert that Mrs. Atherton's are the best words she could have chosen, but there is certainly no lack of movement in her message. There is an intense sincerity in the authors' too, while they do not lack that assurance which is the pedagogue's most valuable asset. Strangely enough, they appear to disdain the foundation of Greece or Rome, whether in language or ideas. Composition can be taught exclusively through English models, and they are "out" to teach it. They remark that their campaign "is beyond the possibility of defeat."

We are glad, in a sense, to hear this, because it sounds like life, and it takes all sorts of teaching to advance the world. Moreover, a careful survey of the book

will show the advantage of working out a scheme for a cause so thoroughly believed in. This is the cause of Right Thought, Definite Expression, Compressed Language, with absolutely nothing left to chance. Precept and example in this book might even help a man to create for the kinematograph in time, and so beat the literary artist at his own game. Movement being everything, mere words may yet be dispensed with. Bearing prevalent conditions in mind, we can conceive no higher compliment.

ENGLISH GAMES.

THE series of essays which Mr. Monckton has entitled 'Pastimes in Times Past' is meant for those who have a vague knowledge of the history of their favourite games, and wish to learn more without taking up "the burden of dry historical record, technical minutiae and petty detail." For such people the writer has gathered a good deal of quaint and interesting detail, and his book is decidedly entertaining. He writes fluently, though not always grammatically, and introduces, perhaps, just as much detail as the average sportsman wants, though he might have avoided several repetitions. He does not claim much originality, and it would not be reasonable to expect it in a field which has been traversed many times.

But we do expect a writer who aims at presenting the results of research in a book to go a little beyond the journalist who repeats the wild theories and stories which he happens to recall, or which are closest to his hand. Etymology, which figures largely in these inquiries, is a science, and it is disheartening to see results which have been won by the labours of scholarship, and are explained in a dozen accessible books, ignored in favour of plausible guesses. The English language has a history which has been carefully worked out. Why ignore it? The lowering of the standard of scholarship in the books of to-day is regrettable. The specialist, as a rule, is a dull writer, but we might at least expect that his results would reach the larger world in the course of years.

The frontispiece, a facsimile of the rules of Biritch (Bridge) as printed in a pamphlet of 1886, is explained in the first chapter, which tells us a good deal that is curious concerning the popular card-game. It is not half a century old, and already its origin seems beyond recovery. Mr. Monckton has tried to credit Denmark, Russia, Turkey, and Greece with the invention of bridge, and all alike disclaim it with some eagerness. The pamphlet of 1886, which seems to be the earliest publication on the subject, is the work apparently of an author who cannot now be discovered. Thus obscurity tantalizes us in new games as well as old. Like popular phrases and good stories, they pass from hand to hand,

degraded or improved; and eminent persons make them their own, getting undue credit as inventors.

Chess is certainly wrapt in the mystery of bygone ages, but we must object to the statement (p. 25) that the word is a mere corruption of *shatrang*, itself "derived from a still more ancient Sanscrit word—*chaturanga*." "Chess" simply means "kings," as its earlier forms in English and the French "échecs" show, the kings bearing the title of the present monarch of Persia, "shah." The first half of "checkmate," rightly explained on the next page, is the same word. "Pawn" is from the late Latin *pedo* a foot-soldier. As for "rook," on one page we read that possibly *ratha* ("chariot") and *rukh* are allied; on the next they become undoubted equivalents. The author's treatment of Oriental words does not inspire confidence, but we think he is right here. In Rangoon he came on a dozen natives seated round a chessboard with a battered set of pieces, in which the form of the castle suggested a chariot. He favours the suggestion that the invention of the game was due to the desire of the ancient Buddhist priests to give the natural fighting instincts of men an outlet without shedding of blood. It might equally be argued that the game was a deliberate attempt to teach the tactics of warfare and lead to success in battle. Mr. Monckton devotes a chapter to 'The Identity of Chess and Playing Cards,' which is more ingenious than convincing. In this he declares that

"chess is the only pastime in which the element of chance is totally wanting, the one attribute which has given it the position amongst games which it now holds."

We have heard this claim made for chess before, but we do not think it will stand close examination. Skill is, no doubt, the main feature in the game, but chance also enters into it. The position of a pawn, say, on the third or fourth square may make all the difference in the end-game at the sixtieth move. It may have been moved to its place for some other purpose forty moves earlier, when the value of its present position could not possibly have been foreseen, even by a master, the arrangement of the forces on the two occasions being entirely different. In such a case the element of chance is surely something, and it may mean that one player gets a queen before the other.

Another suggestion made here is that games are largely dependent on the climatic conditions of their respective countries, those which tend to violent exercise not being, for instance, played under the hot sun of the East. Polo, however, which appears in early Oriental records, is surely vigorous enough for a cool climate like our own, and the importance of inducing perspiration was known to early medical sages. We recall the story of King Yunan and the Sage Duban in 'The Arabian Nights,' where medicines were introduced into a "goff-stick" with a hollow handle.

In the chapter on 'Little-known Sports and Pastimes' it might have been noted

that a quintain of a simple character still stands on the village green of Offham in Kent. The sport whence Pall Mall takes its name is thus described:—

"This game was originally something like golf, remembering that balls, stuffed with feathers, used to be the vogue for this latter game, instead of the present-day marvels of slender rubber thread with an armoured covering all that twentieth-century scientific skill can contrive."

Such sentences would profit by revision.

The accounts of curling and football provide much that is entertaining, but here, as elsewhere, the etymological statements must be received with due caution. For Mr. Monckton "the elision of an 'l' in etymology is nothing." He asks if "hurly-burly" is derived from the game of "hurling." If he had looked at Skeat's great 'Dictionary,' he would have seen that the two words are different. The former is a tumult of ululation—the howling and shrieking any one can hear at the up-to-date Cup-tie which is the most popular football. The game was clearly a rowdy one in early times, and tripping—that special art of the modern professional—is mentioned in Shakespeare. The present reviewer has noted, in a Royalist pamphlet against Cromwell, a mention of his football at Cambridge among other discreditable things in his career.

The Shrove-Tuesday football, as Mr. Monckton well suggests, may be the remnant of a long-forgotten heathen ordinance attached to a Christian feast-day. The very interesting Mexican manuscripts published last year in 'The Story of "Eight Deer,"' by Mr. Cooper Clark, mention a ritual ball-game played by priests in which the use of the hands was not permitted.

Cricket, of course, has its chapter, which is fair as a summary. The famous Hambledon Club ceased in 1825, a year in which also "the old records of the game were all consumed by fire in the pavilion of Lords."

"This was the club [says Mr. Monckton] which legislated, and in vain, against the introduction of round-arm bowling, styling this type of delivery as throwing."

But in 1826 such bowling was still generally forbidden, if we may trust a copy of 'The Cricketer's Pocket Companion' issued in that year by a Batsman, which lies before us. Nyren's 'Young Cricketer's Tutor' did not appear till 1833, and, as the account here is somewhat vague as to dates, we give some of the Batsman's rules. The advice of the most scientific cricketers is

"not to have the bat higher than 21 inches in the pod, and not more than 4½ inches in the widest part."

The stumps "should be sufficiently long to leave 24 inches out of the ground." The wicket-keeper is as to-day, except that he is forbidden "to incommod the striker by any noise." As for the bowler, the ball

"is to be delivered underhanded: and if the arm be extended straight from the body, or the back of the hand be uppermost when the ball is delivered, the umpire shall immediately call *no ball*."

The striker is out if he stops a ball which, in the opinion of the umpire at the bowler's wicket, has been pitched in a straight line by the bowler to the striker's wicket, and would have hit it."

Runs are "notches," and for a lost ball the striker is entitled to four. It is added that

"the noblemen and gentlemen of the counties of Kent, Surrey, Hants, Middlesex, and Sussex, are generally considered to be the greatest patrons of this robust and manly exercise, though associations have long been, and are still forming in other parts of the kingdom."

It is to be regretted, perhaps, that the nobility and gentry nowadays prefer other ways of amusing themselves.

Mr. Monckton explains that Marylebone is a word probably derived from Mary la Bonne—Mary the Good. He really ought to know better. Why should Mary be made masculine? The *le* represents *lez*, the Latin *latus*. When we come to tennis he casts aside the derivation from *Tenez!* as if it was obviously worthless, and credits Prof. Skeat with *roeua* (*sic*) as the Greek for a fillet. More astonishing is this paragraph:—

"The name 'Covent Garden' must have struck a few by its odd sound. Marshall supposes that the name may be due to the words 'Le jeu de paume, commun jardin'—presumably a kind of public tennis court, where all could play, who were able to afford the means to do so; certainly such public courts were common enough in London in mediæval times, and, for want of a better derivation, perhaps 'commun jardin' may be considered the prototype of this open-air space. Doubtless the phrase was used to distinguish public courts from those privately owned."

For want of a better derivation! The right one has been familiar for years; does not Mr. Monckton know the French for a convent? He should get his book revised by a competent scholar, and add an Index.

George Meredith: his Life, Genius, and Teaching. From the French of Constantin Photiadès. Rendered into English by Arthur Price. (Constable & Co.)

We welcome the appearance in English of this sprightly yet penetrative monograph on George Meredith, and could wish that Mr. Price's version were better. He represents faithfully the substance of M. Photiadès's observations; but his author, like most writers of French prose, conveys his meaning largely through nuances of tone and flavour, and the literal rendering of the words has often cast about them a distressing atmosphere of laborious playfulness. This might have been avoided if rather more care had been taken in the discovery of corresponding idiom; but the task would have been, of course, exacting. As it is, when we read such sentences as "Neither the soul nor the body can incur contempt, since the both are sprung from Earth," or "Why, to all those belong the fault who doubt the reality of such an event," our

minds have grown so inured to French-English that we hardly suspect misprints. Was M. Photiadès, we wonder, himself guilty of the misquotation "Men may have surrounded Seraglio Point; they have not yet doubled Cape Turk"? If so, his translator would have been justified in correcting him.

M. Photiadès has made it his chief aim to increase the number of Meredith's French readers. Success to his enterprise! Meredith's passionate attachment to France renders the task in many respects grateful, and is shown in an interesting letter written by him to the author five years ago:—

"It is true that at all times my heart has beaten for France; it is not less true that, even up to this day, I have not acknowledged by an adequate testimony the debt that mankind owe to her. My Odes in Contribution to the Songs (*sic*) of French History are an effort in that direction. If I were younger, I should do still better work."

But M. Photiadès cannot explain how it came about that, admiring France so deeply, and demanding for England the development and supremacy of intellect which France has secured, Meredith should have been blind to the almost aggressive absence in his own work of that clarity and cool ease which the intellect, when secure in its supremacy, insists upon. Analyzing the method of the novels, M. Photiadès maintains, indeed, that

"once Meredith has set us going with the story, he unexpectedly changes his method inauguates another composition, another style, another language. After the German influence, discernible in prolix, copious, and ceremonious phraseology, with sentences stuffed with learned words, and saturated with erudite allusions, where incidents are insinuated and incrusted with so much complacency, there appears the French method: phrases clear, rapid, and short, of a soberness and edge, like to those of Voltaire."

Yet what he gives with one hand, he takes away with the other; for on the same page, likening Meredith to the "fantastic and eccentric Carlyle," he finds the well-known "wind-in-the-orchard style that tumbled down here and there an appreciable fruit with uncouth bluster"—he finds this bluster, this uncouthness, even in 'The Lark Ascending'!

The criticism implied in this must be accepted as proceeding from a critic whose appreciation of Meredith's essential quality, aim, and achievement is past doubt. M. Photiadès does not, it is true, quite convince us that he has fully explored and tested all the bypaths of the great maze. Closer acquaintance with 'The Sage Enamoured and the Honest Lady' would, we think, convince him that it cannot really be classed with the 'Ode to the Comic Spirit' as a "regrettable encroachment of logic upon lyricism." But, apart from disputable points like these, his book holds certainly the main clue, and the hold is the more impressive for being light. M. Photiadès gives us first an account of a visit he paid to Flint

Cottage in Meredith's last years, an account which will naturally be of more value to French readers than English; then, after a short sketch of Meredith's life and work, he proceeds in a chapter on his 'Genius' to condense 'The Adventures of Harry Richmond.' No better introduction to Meredith could be desired than the revelation thus made possible of the exuberance of Meredith's fancy and the splendour of his imagination. M. Photiadès does justice to the book—one could not wish to say more—and we turn to his chapters on Meredith's Art and Teaching prepared for the stimulation and refreshment which we find there.

An Irish Gentleman, George Henry Moore: his Travels, his Racing, his Politics. By Col. Maurice George Moore. (Werner Laurie.)

THE publication of this biography is certainly opportune. In a time of Home Rule controversy it is interesting to read the story of the man who founded the "Home Rule" movement. Isaac Butt, Parnell's predecessor, is said to have invented the phrase; but he did not invent the policy. There were Home Rulers in Ireland before Butt, and the chief of them was George Henry Moore. When one says that Moore "founded the Home Rule movement," one does not mean that he was responsible for the agitation against the Union. That agitation had begun before Moore was born. O'Connell had demanded Repeal pure and simple; but between the death of O'Connell and the rise of the "Home Rule" movement which Mr. Redmond now leads, Ireland had no "official" line of action and no "official" goal. A long struggle was proceeding between the extremists, represented first by the Young Irelanders and then by the Fenians, and the clerical and Whig elements in the nation. The ideal of the extremists—Separation—did not commend itself to the common sense of the Irish, whilst the motives and deeds of the Whigs shocked the nation's sense of honesty. Moore's achievement at the end of the sixties was to re-establish Parliamentarianism in the eyes of the people. By initiating the policy of independent opposition, and forming a party the members of which bound themselves to accept no favours from English Governments, Whig or Tory, Moore conciliated revolutionary sentiment; at the same time, by placing the Irish demand in a reasonable light—Moore was a Federalist—he gained the adherence of moderate persons in Ireland, both Roman Catholic and Protestant. Col. Moore in an Epilogue claims that there were reasons why his father might have succeeded where his successors—Butt and Parnell—failed. Parnell especially was hampered by the crimes that clung round the Agrarian Leagues. It was Moore's intention to dissociate "Home Rule" from predatory agitation. Thus, Col. Moore argues, he would have

brought landlords and Protestants into the Nationalist fold ; at the close of the sixties every one was in the frame of mind for peace. The Parliamentary tactics of the Irish Party to-day are still those recommended by Moore ; but the movement in Ireland itself for Home Rule is, of course, conducted on an entirely different plan from that which Moore would have adopted.

Moore died suddenly at the height of his power and influence. Mr. George Moore, who contributes a lively Preface to his brother's book, thinks that the Irish leader was happy in the moment of his end. He had sold his horses and gone to England to "compose speeches in the morning and deliver them in the House of Commons at night." But his tenants "rose against him," "as if determined to save him from becoming a dull parliamentarian." They refused to pay rent, although this Connaught landlord had always treated them with the greatest consideration. Moore, in spite of the fact that resistance was likely to damage his national popularity, decided to resist. "He died," says Mr. George Moore, "killed by his tenants," "of a broken heart" ; it was "the legitimate end of a brave life" ; and "in my brother's book he appears to me as wonderful as any character invented by Balzac or Turguenev."

This may be hyperbole ; but Moore was at least, as Wordsworth said of Byron, a very remarkable man. It is possible that he used to read *The Times* to his mother every morning before breakfast when he was three years old ! The letters he wrote home from Oscott College have charm and scholarship. At Cambridge, however, he entered a fast set ; and his mother, a lady of strong character, brought him back home. But Mayo is not likely to cure a young man of sporting tastes, and in Mayo Moore devoted himself to horses, hounds, racing, and duelling ; presently a quarrel with his mother over a woman drove him to seek distraction in Russia and the East. His life divided itself into clearly defined periods ; withal, he remains throughout essentially an Irish county-gentleman. The spectacle of the Great Famine turned his thoughts to serious things, and he entered Parliament. Disgusted by the corruption of Irish politics, he was soon racing again. Finally he returned to the career of a patriot.

Moore's triumphs were of a varied order. One may mention among them the winning of the Chester Cup and a survey of the Dead Sea—the first complete survey in modern times. He created a party which for a while made and unmade British ministries ; and this Irish Nationalist was at one time offered the post of Chief Secretary, and, at another, asked to represent the Government in the Alabama arbitration. The salaries were large, and Moore seems to have been as a rule short of money, except, that is to say, when he had won a big race ; but he preferred on each occasion to preserve his liberty. Mr. George Moore regrets in his

Preface that his brother should have devoted so many pages to the subject of Tenant Rights Bill, the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, and public affairs generally. But the student of modern history will be grateful to Col. Moore. We doubt whether the course of Irish politics from 1846 to 1870 has ever before been so plainly exhibited as it is here.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

To no branch of jurisprudence has more profitable study been devoted in recent years than to international law. Although it is still largely in the stage of what Prof. Oppenheim has called "book life" ; although its rules, derived by the writers of authoritative textbooks from the practice of States in their mutual dealings, are necessarily wanting in the precision that belongs to municipal law ; yet it is increasingly realized that it touches the lives of all civilized peoples. How intimately is shown by Lord Loreburn in his book on 'Capture at Sea.' A vital difference exists between the rights which belligerents can exercise on land and those which they can enforce at sea. On land, to put the matter briefly, the private property of offending individuals is respected ; at sea one belligerent state is free to confiscate the merchant ships owned by the private citizens of the other. Lord Loreburn, who makes his first appearance as an author with this book, urges that the property of private citizens should possess at sea the immunity from capture it enjoys on land.

"The officer in command of an Army in the field is forbidden to seize, let us say, 1,000 bushels of wheat belonging to some farmer in a conquered country, unless it is needed for his army, and in that case he must pay for it. Well, but a naval officer may seize any merchant ship of the enemy and whatever enemy property it contains, wheat or coin or jewels, or anything else, without the least suggestion that it is needed by any one, and the proceeds are divided by the captors as prize money. What is the difference between 1,000 bushels of wheat in a ship and 1,000 bushels in a barn, or, if you please, in a railway train, that the one should be paid for and the other should be confiscated ?"

Lord Loreburn recognizes that his plea for the inviolability of private property at sea is opposed to the opinion of naval experts. The main ground on which he bases it is the dependence of the United Kingdom on foreign sources for the supply of food and raw material. How far he

Capture at Sea. By Earl Loreburn. (Methuen & Co.)

Students' Leading Cases and Statutes on International Law. Arranged and edited, with Notes, by Norman Bentwich. With an Introductory Note by Prof. L. Oppenheim. (Sweet & Maxwell.)

Cases and Opinions on International Law, and Various Points of English Law connected therewith.—Part II. War. Part III. Neutrality. By Pitt Cobbett. (Stevens & Haynes.)

succeeds in his contention is a question with which we ourselves are not concerned. The value of his book lies not only in the singularly lucid statement of his own view, but also in his frank acknowledgment of the weight of the opinion that can be urged against it. While he never ceases to be earnest, he never fails to be fair. The ex-Lord Chancellor is, perhaps, the politician rather than the jurist in dealing with the important questions that here engage his attention ; but he states his case—and however much opinions may differ as to its validity, it is well that it should be stated effectively—with a judicial moderation that is reminiscent of the Woolsack.

While politicians are striving to alter the law of nations, jurists are seeking to make it more understandable. Mr. Norman Bentwich, who had a distinguished career at Cambridge a few years ago, and whose contributions to the study of international law have obtained wide recognition, has compiled, in 'Students' Leading Cases and Statutes on International Law,' a work which should prove of much utility to the man of affairs as well as the law student. Here, within 250 pages, are summarized the principal decisions of the English courts on questions affecting the intercourse of nations. They present an attractive variety of important problems, from the rights of belligerents to the privileges of consuls, and they are accompanied by notes which are both illuminating and concise. Mr. Bentwich gives, as far as possible, the material parts of the decisions in the words of the judges themselves, and this adds not a little to the interest of the work, particularly when the language reproduced is that of so famous a judge as Sir William Scott, whose judicial style was adapted with remarkable nicety to his technical task.

In this respect, as well as in others, Mr. Bentwich's volume differs from Mr. Pitt Cobbett's collection of leading cases, the publication of a third edition of which affords a further testimony to the growing interest in international law. Mr. Pitt Cobbett, though his work is designed on a much larger scale, does not give the *ipsissima verba* of the judges. He is content to summarize the decisions as well as the facts which produced them. Mr. Bentwich's work, which is primarily intended for the use of beginners in the study of international law, affords the kind of bird's-eye view of this branch of jurisprudence which should make it especially useful to students in the Law Tripos. Mr. Pitt Cobbett's book, serving a somewhat different purpose, is more comprehensive in scope. The notes to the more numerous cases in his collection are so elaborate as to constitute a treatise on the various sections of international law. Both works, marked by learning and good arrangement, show that gradually the rules that govern the relations of nations are attaining the status of definite law, and, read with the discerning eye of the publicist, give some hope for the future peace of the civilized world.

VARIOUS VERSE.

THE flood of contemporary verse which month by month finds its outlet through the medium of the printed page shows no sign of mitigation. But though it never seems to vary greatly as regards quantity, the quality is of all levels from good to indifferent, with a not inconsiderable modicum of that which is really bad.

The truth of these reflections is amply borne out by a survey of a batch of volumes, recently published, which lie before us, as diversified in their contents as they are in shape and size. Let us begin with 'The Achievement,' by Mr. Robert Elson, a quarto volume in the get-up of which the printer has pinned his faith to a "thin rivulet of text meandering through wide margins." The volume contains only one poem, which is less of a poem than a philosophic outburst on the subject of modern London, in which mere metre is allowed to run riot, giving the pages a curiously cryptic appearance at times. Mr. Elson's utterances are themselves frequently no less cryptic. This is how he describes the clearing of the London streets by a sudden rainstorm:—

The roadway's in spate;
It runs like a brook where the paving tilts to the
Haymarket.

No wonder the rats have run into holes,
But where's he, our watch-dog in blue?
Surely he too hasn't left us?

My friend goes racing. Handy things, glasses.

The last reference, it should be explained, is to an imaginary pair of field-glasses, supposed to be held in the narrator's hand, as becomes clearer when one reads on.

Of a different calibre is Mr. Charles Cammell's 'The Scented Chamber, and Other Poems.' The author's muse is amatory in tendency, sometimes exuberantly so, as in the opening stanza of the poem 'To Elizabeth':—

How oft, my darling, have these hands
Among thy dusky ringlets strayed,
Or wandering thro' the silken strands
With every perfumed curl have played?

But it is in some of his calmer moments that Mr. Cammell impresses us most. Here and there he displays a pretty imagi-

The Achievement. By Robert Elson. (Sherratt & Hughes.)

The Scented Chamber, and Other Poems. By Charles Cammell. (A. L. Humphreys.)

The Flood of Youth. By Sherwood Spencer. (A. C. Fifield.)

Poems. By Armel O'Connor. (Mary's Meadow, Ludlow, the Author.)

Poems and Verses. By Clifford Kitchin. (G. Allen & Co.)

Lyrics and Other Verses. By George Reston Malloch. (Elkin Mathews.)

My Lady of Lavender, and Other Verses. By R. B. Fleming. (Drane.)

The Lay of the Stone Table. By R. M. Ingersley. (Ling & Co.)

The Day of the Golden Chance, and Other Poems. By Rev. Walter J. Mathams. (Gay & Hancock.)

Poems and Lyrics. By A. J. Willetts. (Pendleton, 28, Radford Street, the Author.)

The Three Hills, and Other Poems. By J. C. Squire. (Howard Latimer.)

nation and an instinct for true poetry, and his lines have a musical cadence that is grateful to the ear.

Mr. Sherwood Spencer's 'The Flood of Youth' was published only in May last, but is already in its second edition. This is not surprising, for his work, if it never aspires to greatness, has a quality about it that compels attention. The present edition contains several new poems, from which we may quote the one entitled 'Taps,' effective from its very simplicity:—

Out of night a bugle blows,
Soft and clear the cadence flows,
Sweeter, stronger still it grows,
Taps is sounding.
Sobbing low the last note goes,
Now no more the tent light glows,
Soldier's day is at its close,—
Taps has sounded.

As an indication of the author's versatility and range of style we may quote a verse from one of his earlier poems, 'A Whistling Boy':—

Lusty and young and glowing,
Carnal and unabashed,
Song to the four winds throwing,
Out of the wood he flashed.

To his volume of 'Poems' Mr. Armel O'Connor adds a Foreword in verse addressed to his critic.

I see the pitfalls at the start,
And draw for it a careful chart;
But do be kind!

he sings. But his anxiety is unnecessary, for it is easy to be kind without a sacrifice of candour. His poems are of the genuine stuff, while every now and then he displays a lightness of touch that is pleasant. In the fashioning of a quaint conceit, such as the poem entitled 'The Telegraph Tree,' he is particularly happy, both in his idea and his execution of it. It is difficult to do it justice by a detached quotation, but here is one of the verses:—

Come, little lad,
And be happy at once;
Dare to be mad,
Or you'll grow up a dunce.
Follow me, climb,
There's a wonderful song
Sung all the time
As we struggle along.

A somewhat pathetic interest is attached to the publication of 'Poems and Verses,' by Mr. Clifford Kitchin, from the fact that the author died in January last without being able to revise his book for press. The pathos is the greater because the poems in the little volume hold a promise of higher fulfilment than is displayed in such stanzas as

I hear your fitful anger in the storm,
And often when the moon-embroidered hours
People the misty lanes I see your form;
The wind brings up your footstep to my ears.
Love hidden in a heart of lonely pain,
And sun too much perplexed by brooding showers,
The beaded hedges and the fall of rain,
My weary heartache and my foolish tears.

The volume entitled 'Lyrics and Other Verses,' by Mr. George Reston Malloch, is a miniature affair, as unpretentious in appearance as in title. For that very reason, perhaps, its merits stand out all the more conspicuously; it would seem as though the author had laid a restraining hand upon himself when making his selec-

tion, and was bent on giving only of his best. The result, however it may have been achieved, is a work of rare value. As an example of the author's lyrical quality we may quote the first and last verses of 'In Autumn':—

She is gone away like the spring,
She is gone with summer's pride,
And life is an empty thing
This autumn-tide.

The woods surrender their gold,
And sigh themselves to sleep:
For a story that is told,
Why should man weep?

In 'My Lady of Lavender,' Mr. R. B. Fleming's theme is all of kings and queens, of royal palaces and coronations. There are verses to the memory of Queen Victoria and of King Edward, others in memory of Prince Francis of Teck, and an address to the Prince of Wales entitled 'Goodbye, Boyhood.' The strain laid upon his muse is, doubtless, somewhat heavy; how far that muse is capable of sustaining it may be judged from the concluding stanza of the last-named poem:—

Goodbye, Boyhood... To a sacred place
Someone steals away amid the joy...
And my Royal Lady, with a tear-gem on her face,
Longs to clasp again her little boy.

Another miniature volume, consisting of one long "yuletide poem," is 'The Lay of the Stone Table,' by Mr. R. M. Ingersley. It provides a curious contrast to Mr. Malloch's book mentioned above. Here, again, we may content ourselves with quoting a stanza without further comment:—

A blood-red patch the table stained
To mark this vengeance grim.
Thus Claritas the victory gained!
His eyes were sad and dim.
Sir Claritas his lands obtained
That first had fostered him!

In 'The Day of the Golden Chance' the Rev. Walter J. Mathams preaches a "muscular Christianity" in fairly musical, and for the most part healthy, verse. His 'Ballads of Courage' are straightforward things, and have the virtue of sincerity; occasionally we get a far-off echo of Mr. Kipling. But the author should beware of bathos such as the following, for it defeats its own ends:—

He died one day and he passed along,—
That was all;
He found himself the angels among,—
That was all;
They led him over the pavements of gold,
Where with boundless surprise and joy untold,
He saw some souls he had succoured of old,—
That was all.

Of 'Poems and Lyrics,' by Mr. A. J. Willetts, it would, perhaps, be kinder to say nothing in the way of criticism. But a word of protest may here be uttered against the indiscriminate publication of books of verse, which tends to the swamping of what is really worth the perpetuity of print, and induces in the reading public a weariness and distaste for this form of literature. This is to the detriment of such genuine poetry as is still to be found by careful searching among contemporary volumes of minor verse; for how many are there who have either the time or the inclination to pursue so arduous a quest?

We turn with confidence at the end to Mr. Squire's latest volume of verse. When a humorist becomes serious his seriousness is usually absolute. Often it borders on the morbid, as in Mr. W. W. Jacobs's story of the Monkey's Paw. That Mr. Squire is a genuine humorist no reader of his 'Steps to Parnassus,' noticed recently in these columns, will need to be told. His present volume 'The Three Hills, and Other Poems,' shows him in another light—serious, indeed, but not to the extent of morbidity. Perhaps his nearest approach to that attitude of mind is in the following poem:—

Death in the cold grey morning
Came to the man where he lay;
And the wind shivered, and the tree shuddered,
And the dawn was grey.
And the face of the man was grey in the dawn,
And the watchers by the bed
Knew, as they heard the shaking of the leaves,
That the man was dead.

Here for a moment we must join issue with Mr. Squire. He labels these stanzas "For Music," but his metre belies him. The regularity of accent that a set musical scheme demands is almost entirely non-existent—a complaint which, if we remember rightly, was once made by Arthur Sullivan in composing a musical setting for a poem by Tennyson. This diversion is not so far beside the point as it might seem, for this tendency of Mr. Squire's towards unevenness of rhythm grates unpleasantly on the ear in several of his poems, independently of their possible relation to music. At times it would seem as though he indulges in this characteristic of set purpose. It is possible, for instance, that the third line of the second stanza quoted above—

Knew, as they heard the shaking of the leaves:—
was so written with a view to gaining a certain effect, but, even so, we must still find fault with his label.

Having said so much, we may turn with unreserved pleasure to the main body of Mr. Squire's achievement. He can be as musical as the ear could wish; note his little poem entitled 'At Night':—

Dark firtops foot the moony sky,
Blue moonlight bars the drive;
Here at the open window I
Sit smoking and alive.
Wind in the branches swells and breaks
Like ocean on a beach;
Deep in the sky and my heart there wakes
A thought I cannot reach.

He can be grimly powerful too; witness the third of his poems in a series entitled 'Friendship's Garland,' the opening and concluding stanzas of which run thus:—

There was a man whom I knew well
Whose choice it was to live in hell;
Reason there was why that was so,
But what it was I do not know.
• • • •
He had much money and one friend,
And drank quite grimly to the end.
Why he chose to die in hell
I did not ask, he did not tell.

That he possesses the gift of poetical imagination to a high degree could be proved by quotations from a number of his serener poems. His work is by no means all of equal quality, but it will bear scrutiny better than most of the volumes of verse which claim the ear of critic and reader in these overcrowded days.

A Welsh Grammar, Historical and Comparative. By J. Morris Jones. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

THE absence of an historical grammar of Welsh has long been a reproach to the professed students of that language. Though Zeuss laid the foundations of modern Celtic philology in his monumental 'Grammatica Celtica,' published in 1853, and the Rev. Thomas Rowland, in the same year, issued his less ambitious work, which was regarded for almost half a century as the standard grammar of modern Welsh, it was not until some five years ago that any substantial addition was made to our knowledge of the subject. No great advance on Zeuss's work was, indeed, possible until far more mediæval texts than were accessible to him had been published, and it is in this field that most work has been done of recent years. But in 1908 there appeared the first part of Pedersen's comparative (German) grammar of the Celtic languages, since followed by two further parts, and in 1909 the Manchester University Press published the Mediæval Welsh grammar, reader, and glossary that Prof. Strachan had left in manuscript at his death. In the present volume, which deals with Phonology and Accidence only, Syntax being reserved for another, the Professor of Welsh at Bangor College gives us the first instalment of an elaborate work, in which he re-surveys the whole of the Welsh ground in the light of the latest results of Celtic philology, and of his own wide study of the actual forms of words used by standard Welsh authors of all ages.

In the Preface the author gives a brief review of the most important previous works on the subject, and appends a bibliography of such "periodicals and works on grammar and philology" as he presumably consulted. Neither is so comprehensive as could have been desired, and not a few monographs of importance are omitted, such as 'Beiträge zur Cymrischen Grammatik' and other works by an Austrian scholar, Dr. Max Nettlau, and 'Studies in Cymric Philology' by an American Welshman, Evander Evans, besides numerous Grammars, such as those by Gambold (1727), Richards (1753), and Spurrell (1848). But this merely affects the Introduction. The work itself, which extends to 452 pp. (exclusive of twenty-five four-columned pages of word-indexes), is remarkable for its fullness of detail and the copiousness of its illustrations. But, owing to the author's extensive use of symbols and abbreviations, many of them modifications of those used by previous philologists—e.g., his system of notation (R, F, &c.) to represent vowel gradations, itself an adaptation and elaboration of that used by Hirt in his 'Der idg. Ablaut,' and his scheme, drawn partly from Hirt and partly from Brugmann, for reproducing prehistoric forms—the work seems so highly technical in form, and is so condensed in substance, that, we fear, its use will be mainly restricted to serious students of the language.

In the part dealing with 'Phonology' (nearly 200 pp.) the author draws largely from early and mediæval poetry for evidence as to the pronunciation of words, for one of the happy though unintended results of the use of *Cynghanedd* (alliteration) is that it crystallized the fluid pronunciation of each successive age. Comparative philology, on the other hand, supplies the evidence as to how the primitive Aryan sounds were reproduced and modified in Celtic, and later in early Welsh. In the parent Aryan tongue, though in a less degree than in Semitic languages, the value of the vowels varied according to circumstances, while the consonants were comparatively stable. This variation (styled "vowel gradation," or *Ablaut*, by philologists) is here treated in its relation to Welsh with a greater fullness and clearness than in any other work we know of. There is, it is true, much in the section on 'Phonology' that is tentative and hypothetical. Thus the author suggests that the primitive *a* sound is an Aryan survival of a "pre-Aryan sole vowel *a* which ordinarily split up in Aryan into *e* and *o*," and that it is preserved chiefly in the more conservative speech of children—e.g., Welsh *táda*. He also offers some novel suggestions as to the development of original diphthongs in Welsh. He assumes the direct change of Aryan *pt* into *kt* through *qu*, and not through *ft* and *cht*, as some other writers have suggested. Of course, the original Aryan *p* has wholly disappeared in Celtic.

Of more general interest is the author's statement that the only defect of speech to be found among speakers of Welsh is their failure to trill the letter *r*, though it would be more correct, we think, to say that they trill it in a way different from the English method. Many old speakers also fail to pronounce the *sh*, a defect (the author might have added) peculiar to natives of Gwynedd only. The description of the sound of *ll* as "a unilateral hiss" reminds one of the instruction given to an English cleric promoted to a Welsh see—that to pronounce *ll*, he should hiss like a goose.

As to Accidence, especially pronouns and verbs, the ground has been fairly well prepared by Prof. Morris Jones's predecessors, but his treatment of many points is nevertheless characteristically individual, as in his denial of the identity of the Welsh article with the Irish. He is unable to refrain from attack on Dr. Owen Pughe,

"whose grammar, written on the same principle as [his] dictionary, represents the language not as it is, or ever was, but as it might be if any suffix could be attached mechanically to any stem."

It reflects the greatest credit on Bangor College that two such standard works as Prof. Lloyd's 'History of Wales' and this 'Grammar,' both exhibiting prolonged research of the first order, should have been produced by members of its staff. The Clarendon Press maintains its usual high standard of care in the printing, particularly of the many symbols and special characters used in the work.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review).

Theology.

Church Quarterly Review, JULY, 3/

Spottiswoode

This number includes two interesting articles on education: the Rev. T. Hannan compares the systems of Britain, France, and Germany, concluding that the first named is very little behind either of the two countries; and Dr. Kingsmill Moore deals with 'The Sunday School in the Twentieth Century,' and notes the successful efforts being made to improve the standard of teaching, and to introduce into the Sunday School that scientific method which is now universally recognized as being essential to the day school. He does not consider the future of the Sunday School will be safe until some knowledge of the principles of education is required from all ordinands, for he looks to the clergy to give the necessary guidance to the teachers. Dr. A. C. Headlam writes on Degrees in Divinity, particularly those of Oxford, to which he is anxious to admit Nonconformist members of the University on terms which would inflict no injustice upon the Church of England. He has some severe strictures upon the Liberal party in the Hebdomadal Council. Dr. Kidd, in his paper 'Papalism and Federalism,' investigates the theory on which the Papal claims rest. Mr. Kay Robinson, in his article on 'Pensions for the Clergy,' estimates that 125,000*l.* would be required annually to provide a pension of 200*l.* for all clergy who have attained to 70 years.

Deshikachari (V. K.), THE RELATION OF GURU AND SHISHYA AND PRAPATTI-AT-ONE-MENT, 4*d.*

Adyar, Madras, Theosophical Society

A contribution to Hindu theosophy. The word "at-one-ment" is employed, not in the special sense in which it is used in Orthodox Christianity, but as meaning "the state of being at one" with the Self of the Universe.

Hopkinson (Arthur W.), "SAVING HEALTH," SIX ESSAYS IN MENTAL SCIENCE, 1*/ net.*

Sherratt & Hughes

There is a good deal of sound common sense in these essays, which were originally delivered in the form of lectures in Manchester. They should certainly tend to induce reflection on a subject which, till lately, has been little regarded, even though it may not be possible to agree with all of the author's conclusions.

Ingram (Right Rev. A. F. Winnington), THE GOSPEL OF THE MIRACULOUS, 1*/ net.*

Wells Gardner

The sermons by the Bishop of London brought together in this volume all contain one central idea—the justification of the miraculous or supernatural basis on which the Christian life rests. The latter portion of the volume consists of the Cavendish Club Addresses, given on the Mondays of Lent "to a congregation of educated men." They are straightforward discourses which should appeal to lay minds on account of their sound common sense and freedom from exaggeration. The little book deserves to find a wide circle of readers.

Lattey (Rev. Cuthbert), THE NEW TESTAMENT: Vol. III. ST. PAUL'S EPISTLES TO THE CHURCHES: Part I. THE EPISTLES TO THE THESSALONIANS, 1*/ net.*

Longmans

This is the third volume of a series of modern versions of the Scriptures, which is published under the auspices of the Roman

Catholic Church, and to which reference has already been made in these columns. This edition is being prepared with a desire to realize the ideal of a "readable Bible," which may be defined, according to the editors, as one which is not only couched in dignified and accurate English, but also supplies in printing, arrangement, and notes such aids to the eye and mind as will render intelligent perusal as easy and pleasant as possible.

Law.

Farrer (Frederick Edward), THE LAW RELATING TO PROSPECTUSES, Simply and Exhaustively Stated for Lawyers and Laymen.

Effingham Wilson; Sweet & Maxwell
Deals with the law relating to prospectuses (statutory and non-statutory) and the liability incurred by directors who issue them. The author states the law as clearly and as concisely as may be, avoiding, as far as possible, technical terms.

Bibliography.

Bulletin of the British Library of Political Science, compiled in the Library, and edited by the Hon. W. Pember Reeves: JULY. London School of Economics

The present number gives a list of all the recent important additions to the Library, and contains a Bibliography of John Elliot Cairnes (1823-75), which is No. 3 in the series of "Select Bibliographies."

Complete Catalogue (A) of the Publications of Constable & Company.

10, Orange Street, Leicester Square
Publishers' catalogues, particularly when they are well arranged, are valuable books of reference. This one shows special care, for it is divided into four parts: (1) Authors and Series in Alphabetical Order; (2) Books according to Subjects; (3) Books according to Prices; and (4) a Title Index. In addition, there is a Supplement at the beginning which records the latest books of the house. It is thus easy to find at once details of any volume, say, of Meredith or Mr. Shaw. We wish that other publishers would follow with equally complete records of their books.

James (Montague Rhodes), A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF THE MANUSCRIPTS IN THE LIBRARY OF CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, 2 vols., 45*/ net*; and A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF THE MANUSCRIPTS IN THE LIBRARY OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, 12*/ net.*

Cambridge University Press

For nearly twenty years Dr. James has been engaged in the task of cataloguing the manuscripts in Cambridge libraries, and the result of his work, published in a series of handsome volumes of which the three latest lie before us, has been not only to throw much light on the origin of these manuscripts—his principal object—but also to raise the standard of cataloguing permanently. The Corpus collection, indubitably the most important of the lesser libraries of Europe, was among the first to attract Dr. James, and few mediæval scholars outside Cambridge will forget the interest with which they read the paper on the sources of Archbishop Parker's Collection of MSS., written for the Cambridge Antiquarian Society in 1899 by the Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum.

The early history of the Corpus library held no good presages for its welfare. A catalogue of the end of the fourteenth century shows that it owned fifty-five books. None of them is in existence now. In 1439 Thomas Markaunt, a Fellow of the College, bequeathed seventy-six volumes. Between 1516 and 1575 all but three of them had dis-

appeared. It was in these circumstances that Archbishop Parker framed the conditions for the safe-keeping of his library, arranging for an annual inspection by representatives of two other colleges, to whom his library and plate would revert if a certain number of books were missing. How necessary his foresight was may be judged by the account Dr. James gives of the condition of the Elbing MSS. presented to the College in the next century.

Parker's gift amounted to some 433 manuscripts, all of them got together during his archiepiscopate, many of them by Batman (who, by the way, was not translator, but an abbreviator of Bartholomew), while others were obtained from John Stow, Bale, Dean Wootton, and John Twyne. The collection owes its chief glory to the Anglo-Saxon manuscripts, all of them of high importance, and some of them unique. But besides these a library which includes Thomas à Becket's presentation copy from the author of the 'Policraticus,' an autograph of Ekkehard's 'Materia,' the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, and Stephen Langton's copy of Radulphus de Diceto, to name no others, must always be important. The list of sources of the manuscripts has been much enlarged since Dr. James published his first paper.

The manuscripts of St. John's College come in great part from two benefactions—that of the Earl of Southampton, who purchased William Crashaw's library in 1615, and that of Thomas Baker in 1740. Some important French MSS. were presented in 1762, which came from the Hospital of Montpellier. There are in the library a fair number of Canterbury MSS. and some half-dozen from Syon. In both Catalogues there are lists of the manuscripts remarkable for their decoration, and of the approximate dates at which they were written. It is not easy to estimate the value of the series of Catalogues (of which these are almost the last) to mediæval scholars. The care devoted to seemingly insignificant items, the description of short treatises on uninteresting subjects, and the registration of casual entries may have the most important and unexpected results, and it is our pleasing duty to acknowledge the debt that all students of the history and literature of the Middle Ages owe to Dr. James for his twenty years' labours.

Library, JULY, 3*/ net.*

Moring

The principal paper in this issue is one by Mr. H. B. Wheatley on the post-Restoration quartos of Shakespeare's plays. This contains abundant information, but he has missed the importance of the 1700 quarto of 'Measure for Measure,' pointed out in our columns on May 14th, 1904. Gildon's editing of the play had for its principal feature the insertion of Purcell's 'Dido and Æneas,' performed as interludes between the acts. Mr. A. C. Guthkelch contributes an account of two works which bear on the history of "the battle of the books," both of them translations from the French. Mr. F. W. Cock adds to Mr. Plomer's paper on James Abree the Canterbury printer an account of the first few numbers of *The Kentish Post* in his possession, with some notes on later works printed by Abree. Mr. Plomer discusses the entries in the Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VII. relating to books. As regards Quintyn Paulet, Henry's librarian, Mr. Plomer has overlooked a grant to his widow of a licence to import wine. Miss Lee in 'Recent Foreign Literature' pays special attention to M. Jusserand's 'Ronsard' and M. Faguet's 'Balzac'; and Mr. Purves replies to Mr. Pollard's theory of his unique copy of 'Robeson Cruso.'

Quinn (J. Henry), LIBRARY CATALOGUING;
5/- net. Truslove & Hanson

A thoroughly satisfactory handbook to the science and art of cataloguing, with numerous illustrative examples worked out as simply as possible. The short history of modern cataloguing in chap. ii. gives a clear account of the principal sets of rules for the guidance of the cataloguer that are in existence, and is followed by a discussion of the merits of dictionary as compared with classified catalogues. The existence of the printed Catalogue of the British Museum Library, with its subject indexes, has settled the form of all great library catalogues, but there is ample room for diversity in those of smaller collections. Mr. Quinn's remarks are thoroughly practical, and we have been unable to imagine a difficulty which is not foreseen by him. There is a useful Index of Pseudonyms.

Stoke Newington, ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES COMMITTEE, AND LIST OF BOOKS ADDED, 1912-13.

Nothing in the Report calls for special comment. A large number of new books have been added to the Library during the past twelve months.

West Ham, CENTRAL LIBRARY CHRONICLE, July, 1d.

Mr. Charles Whitwell continues in the current number his series of articles on the 'Literary Associations of West Ham,' the present paper dealing with Dr. Dodd, who, although not a native of West Ham, was connected with the parish by residence. A list of the recent additions to the Library is given, and statistics as to the issue of books for the municipal year ending March 31st last.

Philosophy.

Bury (J. B.), A HISTORY OF FREEDOM OF THOUGHT, "Home University Library," 1/- net. Williams & Norgate

"Because she is in possession of a vast mass of ascertained facts about the nature of the universe, reason holds a much stronger position now than at the time when Christian theology led her captive."

This quotation, while it indicates the scope, also illustrates the tendency of Prof. Bury's little book. It is, says the author, "the merest introduction to a vast and intricate subject." We expect, accordingly, not a few noticeable gaps. We remark, to begin with, that Prof. Bury's Bibliography refers mostly to established summaries. A special reference to Francisco Ferrer's case, however, emphasizes the drift of the whole survey, and prepares us for a direct challenge to Christianity.

There is a whole world of history in the accepted fact that man's efforts to determine his relationship to the unseen have constantly plunged him in misery and crime. Of the religions which have tended to persecution Christianity cannot claim to show even the cleanest sheet. This must be admitted. But, though the story of persecution is interesting, because it is amazing, its present-day reality is much attenuated; and, following Acton, who said that history is all one, we shall probably discern that in the larger future which presumably lies ahead persecution must disappear altogether. It is not unedifying to see good hearty thwacks administered where they are deserved; but persecution is a dead horse, which will hardly pay for flogging. The real question which retains vitality is whether we are any nearer to the reign of reason now that men are no longer liable to be burnt for their opinions. We may also ask whether,

if it be rational (as this essay mainly assumes) to abandon all hopes connected with the traditional or angelic view, the chance survives of discovering anything to take its place.

Prof. Bury provides suggestions under both these headings. He triumphs in the achieved liberty of thought, for that promises fresh progress for mankind. But he wonders if there may not be a set-back. If there were, the reign of reason would be further off than ever. Only, it is difficult to see where this set-back can come from, and still more difficult to connect with it any likelihood of persecution.

The past, doubtless, tells a very different tale. The story had to be told, and Prof. Bury has set it forth admirably. As we have seen, the facts could not be gathered without introducing a certain amount of speculation. Such speculations are all to the good, especially if they advance from the teaching of Newman, for instance—who discovered in revelation a reason to despair of human perfectibility—to the instruction of Comte, whose gospel of humanity our author seems half inclined to follow. But speculation need not detain us. As historian Prof. Bury is always comprehensive, if not broad-minded; accurate, if biased under the stress of moral indignation. Even if we had objections to regarding the mere possession of "ascertained facts" as comforting to the human spirit, we could have none to his vindication of the right of thought to remain out of prison. That is the moral of this little book, which is written with fire and force.

Monist, JULY, 2/6

Chicago, Open Court Publishing Co. Contains, *inter alia*, articles on 'Christian Elements in the Mahâbhârata,' by Prof. Richard Garbe, and on 'The New Mechanics,' by the late Henri Poincaré. We note also a philosophical poem by the late J. W. Powell entitled 'The Books of Primeval History,' and a short statement by the editor on 'The Monism of *The Monist* compared with Prof. Haeckel's Monism.'

History and Biography.

Bainbridge (Oliver), INDIA TO-DAY, 21/- net.

Drane Mr. Oliver Bainbridge has produced a pretentious book, but it is ill-arranged and of little value. He takes a narrow view of Indian affairs, and writes under the belief that the greater part of our trouble in India has come, not from Indians, but from "traitors in England, and meddlesome, ill-informed foreigners." He begins his book with attacks on an American writer and Sir Henry Cotton, and with praise of Mr. Roosevelt's remarks about India. But the criticisms of serious students of Indian affairs are not answered by disconnected notes showing that the trade of India has increased in marvellous fashion since the days when we became responsible for the government of that country.

We do not see what pages about the French Revolution have got to do with 'India To-day,' neither do we know why it was necessary to republish such things as an unimportant letter from an unknown writer to a little-known American newspaper.

Mr. Bainbridge's figures about the Indian army are few, but they will not stand examination; and he does not appear to have made any adequate study of the army question. On the other hand, we can commend some of his amusing specimens of Babu English: they are so good as to make us wonder if they are genuine.

We suggest that an index would have been more valuable than much of the vague

abuse of "agitators" which is given, and, if there were any difficulty about space for it, room could have been made by the omission of statistics which can either be found in any book of reference or else are of little interest. There are some bad misprints, but one or two of the photographs are excellent.

Bulloch (John Malcolm), THE GORDON HIGHLANDERS, the History of their Origin, together with a Transcript of the First Official Muster, 2/6 net.

Banff, Banffshire Field Club

This book, the latest product of Mr. Bulloch's energy and research, does not supersede existing histories of the famous regiment, but supplements them, giving the inner history of the origin of the corps, as recorded in hitherto unpublished documents in the possession of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon. It includes also a complete muster roll of 1794 (also now published for the first time), with the names, age, height, trade, and other particulars of the first recruits, 879 in number. A fact which may have some bearing on the present discussions concerning the Territorial Force is the extraordinary difficulty that was experienced in getting men in 1794—even for large sums of money. The book is a noteworthy addition to the history of the regiment, and incidentally to the history of the British Army.

Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem and Other Analogous Documents, preserved in the Public Record Office, prepared under the Superintendence of the Deputy-Keeper of the Records: Vol. IV. EDWARD I., 15/ Stationery Office

The present volume is a further instalment of a Calendar of certain documents selected from the class formerly known as Escheats, or Inquisitions *post mortem*. It deals with the years 29 to 35 Edward I., thus completing the Calendar to the end of the ninth year of Edward III. The editor alludes to the fact that doubts have been cast, in *The English Historical Review* and elsewhere, on the credibility of statements alleged to have been made on oath at inquisitions for proof of age, and draws attention to Nos. 239 and 240 in the present volume, in which several inconsistencies occur.

Coulthard (H. R.), THE STORY OF AN ANCIENT PARISH: BREAGE WITH GERMÖE, 3/6

St. Breage Vicarage, Helston

Cornwall is a county rich in traditions and superstitions, and furnishes excellent material, therefore, for writers who desire to delve into the past. The author of the present volume appears to have made the most of his opportunities, and has produced a fascinating book, which is not without its value historically. It should possess more than a local interest.

Godsal (Major P. T.), WODEN'S, GRIM'S, AND OFFA'S DYKES, 1/- net. Harrison

An interesting little work on the origin of the various Dykes of England. The writer presents in a clear and attractive manner his argument that they were built by the Saxon invaders, and are more in the nature of political boundaries than military precautions.

Holland (A. W.), GERMANY TO THE PRESENT DAY, a Short History, 2/- net. Murby

Norman Angell has written a Preface for this little book, in which he attempts to put the German case for German armaments, and to make his English readers realize how historical facts affect German opinion. We do not think that, so far as the German navy is concerned, his imaginary German has made out a case that will impress Englishmen. Neither do we think that Mr. Holland has proved the necessity for the increase

of the German navy by his statement that "German traders had penetrated to all parts of the world," and "the country felt that they must be protected by their own people in case of need." But Mr. Holland is admirably impartial, and his book (which is called a revised second edition), if due allowance is made for its brevity, must be pronounced a good piece of work. He has compressed the history of Germany from the earliest times to the present day into 156 pages, and has, of course, been forced to pass lightly over many important points. All that is said, for instance, of the origin of the Franco-Prussian War is: "Nominally over a matter of no real significance, war was declared by France in July, 1870."

On a few minor points we differ from Mr. Holland; for instance, some of his remarks about the present Emperor, and his statement that England in 1909 found her revenue unequal to the growth of expenditure on armaments and social reform. There was no deficit in this country; Mr. Holland was, no doubt, hampered by lack of space.

Newman (John Henry, Cardinal), APOLOGIA PRO VITA SUA, 2 vols., "Scott Library," 1/- net each. Walter Scott Pub. Co.

A reprint in a convenient form, containing, as well as the first edition of the "Apology," the preliminary correspondence between Newman and Kingsley. The Rev. John Gamble has provided a judicious Introduction, and supplies what we think is needed, some sort of apology for printing a form of the "Apologia" which Newman himself altered. It is suggested that at present the circumstances which gave rise to the "Apologia" are "neither known nor forgotten," and that it is well to remove this vagueness, and, further, that the earlier form of the book is greatly superior to the later.

Parry (H. Lloyd), THE FOUNDING OF EXETER SCHOOL, 5/- net. Exeter, J. G. Commin; London, Chatto & Windus

The sub-title, "A History of the Struggle for Freedom of Education within the City of Exeter," is a fair summary of the disputes and difficulties which lie beyond the present Exeter School figured opposite p. 100. There was a long conflict between the municipal and ecclesiastical powers of the city, which has been ignored, says Mr. Parry, by local historians. It is generally supposed that Exeter School was an ecclesiastical foundation, though as a matter of fact, it "was founded in the face of the strenuous opposition of the Dean and Chapter." There was a High School from early days under ecclesiastical jurisdiction. William Perryman became the master of it in 1602, and was the cause for several years of quarrels in the city and disputes at law. There was an affray in Southernhay in 1622 arising out of a shooting-match for a boys' prize, and two years later a dispute about Perryman's payment of a tax for the purchase of powder, from which he expected to be exempted by favour. Also he had the reputation of flogging his boys excessively. Finally, the City Fathers determined to have another school without the Bishop's licence for a master to teach, and subscriptions were raised for a Free Grammar School. Perryman forwarded his third petition to the Privy Council, who required the mayor and magistrates to give up the erection of a new school, and did not give the city any opportunity of a hearing. The city secured an excellent counsel, to whom they voted for his services a "tonne of the best syder that cann be gotten" and "two good sāmon pyes." Both sides were heard, and finally the new school was erected on the site of the dissolved St. John's Hospital, a fact which has led to its being regarded as much more

ancient than it was. The High School ceased to exist in 1750. In the modern rearrangement of the educational endowments of the city Bishop Temple took a wise and farseeing part, and his letter of 1872 to the mayor was well worth reprinting.

Mr. Parry, the Town Clerk of Exeter, has done a good service in recording a history which exhibits the zeal and energy of the city in the cause of education. The illustrations, chiefly of St. John's Hospital, are well chosen.

Publications of the Academy of Pacific Coast History: THE COLORADO RIVER CAMPAIGN, 1781-2, DIARY OF PEDRO FAGES, edited by Herbert Ingram Priestley. Berkeley, Univ. of California

Lieut.-Col. Pedro Fages was in command of a Spanish expedition which, in September, 1781, was sent to the Colorado to punish the Yuma Indians for the massacre of three groups of soldiers, missionaries, and settlers. His diary, here printed for the first time, begins on September 16th, the day on which he set out from the presidio of Pitic. The manuscript from which the present text has been printed came into the possession of the University of California in June, 1897, by gift of Mr. C. P. Huntington, as a part of the "Robert E. Cowan Collection."

Scottish Historical Review, JULY, 2/6 net.

Glasgow, MacLehose

In his paper on "Some Seventeenth-Century Diaries and Memoirs" Prof. C. H. Firth points out that those who first wrote history depended too much on contemporary diaries, autobiographies, and memoirs, but that the tendency at present is to study history too exclusively in State papers. His aim is to redress the balance, and to show that sources of the former kind offer the historian evidence which is essential for the understanding of the period. The "Four Representative Documents of Scottish History" which supply the title to Prof. Hume Brown's article are the Life of St. Columba by Adamnan; Turgot's Life of St. Margaret; the "First Book of Discipline"; and the Autobiography of Dr. Alexander Carlyle, Minister of Inveresk. Other items in the current number include "The Trade in Orkney at the End of the Eighteenth Century," by Mr. W. R. Scott; "Dr. Blacklock's Manuscripts," by Mr. Frank Miller; and "A Sixteenth-Century Rental of Haddington," by Mr. C. Cleland Harvey.

Stokes (H. P.), STUDIES IN ANGLO-JEWISH HISTORY. Jewish Historical Soc.

The first three parts of this volume deal with the general history of the Jews in England between 1070 and 1290 A.D., and the remaining three are devoted to the Jews of Cambridge during the periods before the expulsion, between the expulsion and the return, and after the return. The book, though excellent, is not, we imagine, one of very general interest.

Tower (Charles), GERMANY OF TO-DAY, "Home University Library," 1/- net.

Williams & Norgate

It would seem difficult to compress into 250 small pages any satisfactory history of "Germany of To-day," but we think that Mr. Tower has succeeded in doing it in this little volume. An interesting Introduction is followed by a clear account of the powers of the Kaiser, the Bundesrat, Reichstag, and State Parliaments, and there is a brief and amusing account of the almost incredible, antiquated suffrages which exist in parts of Germany.

In an early chapter Mr. Tower deals with the Executive, the powers of the

Chancellor, and police and law courts; and, so far as we have tested him, he is thoroughly accurate, and always interesting.

When he comes to deal with the "Functions of Empire" and with army matters, his figures for the number of soldiers are up to date, but he does not attempt, we think, to estimate the actual present cost of the German army—a matter in which, owing to German concealment of facts, it is very difficult to get at the truth.

Turning to education, we find an admirable short account of the different classes of German schools and various methods of teaching. Trade-unionism will interest others in this country, and Mr. Tower offers interesting facts on the difficulties placed in the way of working-men's organizations in Germany. His note about the secret of the ballot bears on trade-unionism, for he shows what a farce the "secret ballot" is for the Reichstag. He mentions the illegal receptacles used: old cigarette-worn-out top-hats, soup-tureens, and biscuit-boxes have been employed by the authorities,

"because these quaint receptacles enable the committee controlling the voters to slide the votes nicely one upon another, and thus to keep an exact check of the way in which each vote is cast."

In his list of the twenty-six States which make up the German Empire Mr. Tower has, we think, omitted the Grand Duchy of Saxony; and the bibliography is not adequate.

Geography and Travel.

Folliott-Stokes (A. G.), THE CORNISH COAST AND MOORS, 5/- net. Stanley Paul

We are pleased to see that this capital book has already reached a cheaper issue. The author writes with a genuine and warm admiration of the country, and his narrative is supported by excellent illustrations.

Home (Gordon), WHAT TO SEE IN ENGLAND, A GUIDE TO PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST, NATURAL BEAUTY, OR LITERARY ASSOCIATIONS, 3/6 net. Black

The second edition of this useful little guide-book has been enlarged and rearranged. The new plan of grouping the places described in districts is certainly practical.

Sports and Pastimes.

Travers (Jerome D.), TRAVERS' GOLF BOOK, 8/6 net. Macmillan

Mr. Travers has been three times amateur champion of the United States, and may be said to speak, therefore, as one having authority. In the present book he tries to impart to others the secrets of his success, always a difficult thing to achieve on paper, as other writers on golf have discovered before now. Mr. Travers may be neither more nor less successful than his predecessors in this direction, but he writes with commendable clearness, though many may not be able to afford the "hours of faithful study" he has devoted to various shots. His aim is to give information both to the novice and the more experienced player, but we doubt whether any one likely to derive real benefit from his advice would need to be told that the tee "was the bit of sand upon which the ball is placed before it is driven." However, the book may be safely commended to players who are a little more advanced than this, while those who are going through the periodical agony of being "off their game" will perhaps derive some comfort from the chapter in which the author offers "first aid" to all such unfortunates. The book is well and profusely illustrated.

Sociology.

Blakey (Leonard Stott), THE SALE OF LIQUOR IN THE SOUTH, "Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law,"
New York, Columbia Univ.; London, Longmans

This inquiry into the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Southern commonwealths resolves itself into several questions, for which the author endeavours to find an answer. He first discusses the reason why these commonwealths have abandoned the saloon as a distributing agency over so great an extent of their territory, and the question whether the dispensary has eliminated the difficulties experienced with the saloon. Other points which he examines in some detail are the likelihood of the South allowing the enforcement of local and State laws to be hindered by Federal law, and, finally, the probability of the presence of the negro in the South having brought about State prohibition.

Matthews (Lillian Ruth), WOMEN IN TRADE UNIONS IN SAN FRANCISCO, "University of California Publications in Economics,"

Berkeley, University of California
An exhaustive survey of the women's trade-unions in San Francisco, affecting a number of various trades. "Trade organizations are the most effective conductors of the opinions of labor to the rest of Society," says the author, and the present survey is an attempt to discover what women workers believe and have been able to accomplish for themselves. The earliest record of organization among such workers in San Francisco, it may be noted, is found on February 24th, 1888, when the "Ladies' Assembly 5855, Knights of Labor," met and discussed "the helpless condition of the unorganized girls and women."

Education.

Weimer (Dr. Hermann), THE WAY TO THE HEART, Authorized Translation by J. Remsen Bishop and Adolf Niederpruem, 2/6 net.

Macmillan
A translated edition, prepared for American readers, of a work which has already achieved considerable success in Germany in its original form. The book is certainly one that should be read by teachers of children, and, indeed, by all who are in any way responsible for a child's upbringing. We cannot unreservedly agree with all Dr. Weimer's contentions, nor, needless to say, are all of his ideals capable of immediate fulfilment. But they point the way to a better understanding between teacher and child, which cannot fail to be of lasting benefit to both.

Philology.

Bovet (F. F.), GERMAN CONVERSATION FOR ENGLISH TRAVELLERS, 6d. net. Cassell
On similar lines to the same publishers' "French Conversation for English Travellers." It contains a number of phrases arranged under headings to suit various contingencies, the whole being a decided improvement on the vocabularies of earlier days.

Skeat (the late Walter W.), THE PLACE-NAMES OF SUFFOLK, 5/- net.
Cambridge, Antiquarian Soc.; London, Bell

The Cambridge Antiquarian Society has already published ten volumes dealing with the place-names of various counties, the present one making the eleventh. Unfortunately, Prof. Skeat's death occurred before the proof-sheets could be submitted to him, and the work is therefore published as he left it. The place-names are arranged in alphabetical order, according to the

suffixes which they contain; by this means much useless repetition is avoided. The work is a good example of the Professor's erudition. Many will miss his vigorous exposure of popular fables in philology.

S.P.C.K.:

ENGLISH-NYANJA VOCABULARY, OR A COMPANION TO THE NYANJA-ENGLISH VOCABULARY, enlarged and revised by the Rev. Herbert Barnes, 1/6

OGU AMA-OKWU ISE, EWEPUTARA N'AKWUKWO NSO NKE CHINEKE N'ASUSU IBO (The Hundred Texts in the Ibo Language), 2d.

OGU AMA-OKWU ISE, EWEPUTALU N'AKWUKWO NSO NKE CHUKU N'ASUSU IBO (The Hundred Texts in the Ibo Language adapted for Onitsha), 2d.

ENYIMBA EZOKUTENDEREZA KATONDA, AWAMU NAMALOBOZI (Hymns in Uganda, with Music), 2/6

The Vocabulary is intended for use with the Nyanja-English Vocabulary, to which frequent reference is made. A few words which were not in that Vocabulary have been added in the present one. The accompanying pamphlets are translations of the hundred texts in the Ibo language, in one case adapted for Onitsha.

Many copyright tunes are included by permission in the book of hymns in Uganda.

University of Virginia, BULLETIN OF THE SCHOOL OF LATIN: THE LITERARY SATURNIAN: Part I. LIVIUS ANDRONICUS; Part II. NAEVIUS AND THE LATER ITALIC TRADITION, by Thomas Fitzhugh, \$2 each.

Charlottesville, Va., Anderson Bros.

The author in these two volumes follows up his contributions to the history of Italic-Romanic rhythm and its extension to include the accent and rhythm of the Keltic race, by examining in detail the successive literary phases of the Italic-Keltic Tripodium, the first of which is the Saturnian of Livius Andronicus and Naevius. He traces this process of evolution through four main stages, and concludes with a consideration of the later Italic tradition.

School-Books.

Aus Bismarcks Familienbriefen, edited, with Notes and Vocabulary, by Alfred Oswald, "Blackie's German Texts," 6d.

This selection of letters written by Bismarck to his family and relations throws a new and somewhat surprising light on the personality of the Iron Chancellor, and one that differs considerably from the general conception of him. It forms, therefore, an interesting text, which is supplemented by some sensible notes and a vocabulary.

Balzac, LE RÉQUISITIONNAIRE, AND EL VERDUGO, edited by C. W. Bell, "Blackie's Little French Classics," 4d.

These two stories of Balzac's, which belong to his "Études philosophiques," are full of dramatic movement, and though, perhaps, a little overloaded with pathos for the average English schoolboy, should make good reading texts. They provide, moreover, excellent examples of Balzac's style and thought. There are notes, but no vocabulary.

Chambers's Practical Concentric Arithmetics, by a Head Teacher, edited by W. Woodburn: Book III., 3d.

Another book in this series, which we have already noticed in these columns, one of its main principles being that "things come before figures."

Siepmann's French Series, Elementary: DE LA TERRE À LA LUNE, par Jules Verne, adapted and edited by Eugène Pelissier, 2/; KEY TO APPENDICES OF SAME, 2/6 net; and WORD-AND PHRASE-BOOK FOR SAME, 6d., both by the General Editors of the Series.

Macmillan

This excellent story should be attractive for school use. It contains a vocabulary and notes, also appendixes with words, phrases, and exercises for retranslation. Keys to the appendixes are provided, separately bound, for the use of teachers.

Wright (R. W.), IRREGULAR FRENCH VERBS, arranged according to their Importance in Everyday Use, 1/4 Longmans

The author has conceived the idea of arranging the irregular verbs, not alphabetically as they are usually printed, but in an order which is based on the frequency of their occurrence and use in translation and composition. Thus verbs like "faire," "venir," "aller," "dire," &c., precede less common ones like "abattre," "absoudre," &c. Particular idioms in which these verbs are used are given in each case, but it is recommended that these should be reserved for later revision, and not learnt when the verb is being attacked for the first time. The arrangement of the book seems to us eminently sensible, and well worth a trial by teachers.

Fiction.

Anderson (Thistle), LONELY LIVES: BEING TEN TRUE TALES, 1/- net.

Knapp & Drewett

The ten short stories of which this volume consists are mostly based on illicit love. The writer, however, handles an unpleasant subject with delicacy, and the result is pathos instead of the sensationalism usual in such tales. With regard to "Told in a Tempest," we would point out that a blind man could not reasonably be expected to be affected by a picture.

Brown (Alice), VANISHING POINTS, 6/-

Constable

Sixteen painstaking short stories by an American writer which we find unattractive. The best of them is one about a dog, called "The Story of Abe."

Comfort (Will Lexington), THE ROAD OF LIVING MEN, 6/- Lippincott

An unusual kind of love-story. The scene is laid in China and both Americas; as secondary interests we are treated to episodes in the Boxer rising and an improbable buccaneering expedition in South America. The two most interesting characters are a philosophic Chinaman and an American "remittance-man"; the hero and heroine have peculiar ideas as to love and matrimony, and the main reason why they do not get married in the course of the first few chapters seems to be that this would remove the foundation of the book. It is, however, worth reading, if only for its originality.

Crockett (S. R.), SANDY'S LOVE AFFAIR, 6/- Hutchinson

A pleasing story of a versatile young Scotchman who, armed only with an Edinburgh degree and an invigorating personality, comes to London, and with the assistance of a Miss V. V. Jones, who subsequently becomes his wife, makes his name as an author and a business man. The three leading characters are all attractive in their different ways, the delightful inconsequence of McCemie acting as a foil to the more sober charms of V. V. and Sandy.

Cullum (Ridgwell), THE ONE WAY TRAIL,
New Edition, 2/ net. Chapman & Hall
For notice see *Athen.*, May 20, 1911,
p. 564.

Gastine (Louis), WAR IN SPACE, 3/6 net.
Walter Scott Publishing Co.

A large portion of this indifferently translated book is taken up by the description of some tedious diplomacy. The fighting—between France and Germany—is desultory, and does not strike us as convincing.

Hay (Ian), HAPPY-GO-LUCKY, 6/- Blackwood

Mr. Hay writes in a cheerful manner, and one can feel sure of a measure of entertainment from his pen. In the present instance his plot is somewhat thin, but his characters all possess individuality, though certain of them seem to us to have been idealized a little unduly. The hero is an impulsive and light-hearted young man whose youthful idiosyncrasies and sublime contempt for the unwritten laws of public-school life have earned him the title of "the Freak," not to mention attentions of a more painful nature. The story is mainly concerned with his two love-affairs. The author evolves some piquant situations, and the dialogue is natural and often witty.

Hope (Anthony), SIMON DALE, "Nelson's Sevenpenny Net Library."

We noticed the first issue of this excellent historical novel on February 26th, 1898. The story belongs to the days of Charles II., and is full of colour and movement.

Ironside (O. C.), GREAT IS DISCIPLINE, 6/- Henryson

The aim of this story, which concerns the building up of a large business by one who starts as a worker, is to present the grievances of Capital against Labour. The writer sketches the awful results that might ensue if Capital, goaded to desperation, organized a fight against Labour with its own weapon of physical force reinforced by science and wealth. His ideas are presented in an extreme form, and his style rather inclines to slang.

Long's Sevenpenny Novels: IN SPITE OF THE CZAR, by Guy Boothby; **ONLY BETTY,** by Curtis Yorke; and **THE VEILED MAN,** by William Le Queux.

These additions to Long's popular series will doubtless be welcomed by admirers of the three writers concerned.

Moberly (L. G.), UNTIL SEVENTY TIMES SEVEN, 6/- Ward & Lock

Centres round two survivors of a shipwreck, of whom one loses his memory and the other impersonates one of the victims, thus temporarily disturbing the domestic and matrimonial arrangements of two quiet country families. The story is well written, but the writer rather inclines to the sentimentality which she makes her characters deprecate.

Montresor (F. F.), THE STRICTLY TRAINED MOTHER, 3/6 John Murray

Concerns the revolt of an old lady from the tyranny which two of her daughters—with the best intentions in the world—exercised over her, until she ran away to the home of the man who had eloped with a third. There is not much plot, but the characters are excellently depicted. The old lady is charming and gentle, while her daughters are the most estimable, and at the same time the most irritating, people imaginable. The book, though much shorter than the average novel, is a complete and attractive piece of work.

Nesbit (E.), THE RED HOUSE, "Methuen's Sevenpenny Novels."

We are glad to see a new edition of this pleasant book.

Orczy (Baroness), ELDORADO, 6/- Hodder & Stoughton

Yet another story of the Scarlet Pimpernel, wherein is recorded how Sir Percy Blakeney rescues the Dauphin from the Republicans, into whose hands he himself falls, and how he eventually escapes. The book is in the writer's usual vein, but somewhat lacking in incident compared with the previous stories of the same hero.

Juvenile.

Children's Classics, Junior: TALES FROM TROY, by Alice M. Bale, 2½d.

Macmillan

Fifteen short tales adapted from the "Æneid," for children between the ages of six and nine. They are printed in good large type, and contain occasional illustrations.

General.

Army Review, JULY. Stationery Office.

Amongst the various articles should be mentioned "The Preparation of MSS. for Printing and Publication," by Mr. Thomas Seccombe, which is so full of useful hints that one is inclined to forgive his irritating habit of dropping into Latin and French, and the gibes at editors and critics. Col. FitzJames M. Edwards writes instructively "Umpiring," and the remarks on "Billeting for Cavalry," by Lieut.-Col. W. H. Greenly, are well worth careful reading. Various maps accompany the articles.

Ash (Edwin L.), "CAN'T WAITERS," OR HOW YOU WASTE YOUR ENERGIES, 1/- net.

Mills & Boon

In spite of its somewhat claptrap title there is real value in this little book. Dr. Ash is a recognized authority on nerves and the nervous system generally, and has already published several admirable books on the subject. We commend the present volume to the notice of those who desire to make the most of their energies.

Ayscough (John), GRACECHURCH, 6/- Longmans

These records of Gracechurch and its folk are, we gather from the Dedication, partly autobiographical, and Monsignor Bickerstaffe-Drew sets down the impressions of his boyhood with both point and humour. Life some fifty years ago in this little village on the borders of Wales cannot have been over-exciting, but the author, in his leisure and easy style, has contrived to make some interesting reading out of it; possibly the art of the experienced novelist has rounded off many of the incidents.

John Ayscough has the knack of neat description, as witness the following sketch of the elder of two brothers:

"Mr. John . . . had less figure, or more, according as you look at it: he was, not to put too fine a point on it, stoutish . . . and moved rather because he wished to change his locality than to gratify the public."

The small boy's stay at a certain school was short,

"because of my inability to give the Latin for 'O Table,' and my argument that the Romans would never have been foolish enough to converse with their furniture."

On being told to "stand out" for a caning he "walked out and walked home." But it is in character-studies of old ladies—of whom there were a great many in Gracechurch—that the author excels, and when we come to the last paper we seem to have more than a nodding acquaintance with the quaint little village and its old-fashioned inhabitants.

Essex Review, JULY, 1/6 net.

Colchester, Benham & Co.;
London, Simpkin & Marshall

The usual number of articles of topographical and archaeological interest are to be found in the current issue. The Rev. Andrew Clark writes about the history of Frinton, with special reference to Richard Stone, Churchwarden; and the Rev. J. W. Kenworthy concerning Ancient Braintree and its vicar, Nicholas Udall. The latter paper is to be concluded in a subsequent issue. In an article entitled "A Rural Experiment," by "Home Counties" (J. W. Robertson Scott), the writer gives an account of the founding of what, for want of a better name, he calls the Dunmow and District Progressive Club. The objects of this institution are "intelligent recreation and education in citizenship," and it seems to be on a fair way to success.

Gibbs (Philip), THE EIGHTH YEAR, A VITAL PROBLEM OF MARRIED LIFE, 2/- net.

Williams & Norgate

This volume, consisting of an argument and a dramatic illustration, tries to explain the failure of many modern marriages. The argument is that young people now expect to begin where their parents left off, and the consequent business and financial worries of the husband and boredom of the wife lead in the eighth year of marriage to a climax and often to disaster. There are a number of home truths in the book, but the writer's ideas do not always mature as one would wish. The phraseology, too, seems sometimes a little more racy than the subject under discussion warrants.

Jewish Review, JULY, 1/6 net. Routledge

The current number of this review is notable for "An Open Letter to Mr. Zangwill," appealing to him to become a "leader in Israel." Mr. A. Caleff contributes a timely article on "The Jews of Bulgaria," a question that has become acute owing to the cession of the Bulgarian province of Silesia to Roumania.

Postgate (Isa J.), THE WHITE BIRD, and other Parables of the Seen and Unseen.

Ling

These little parables are not without a certain literary merit, though they show no great powers of imagination. One or two, however, contain the germ of a beautiful idea.

Report on the Work of the Commission sent out by the Jewish Territorial Organization, under the Auspices of the Portuguese Government, to examine the Territory proposed for the Purpose of a Jewish Settlement in Angola, by J. W. Gregory and Others, 5/- net.

Ito Offices

This Report is a full one, and, apart from the interest attached to the actual object of the expedition, provides a valuable contribution to knowledge of the geographic and economic conditions of the territory with which it deals. There are numerous well-reproduced illustrations and several maps. Mr. Israel Zangwill writes an his-

torical and political Introduction, in which he expresses his own views, those held by the Council being embodied in another Preface.

Simpson (E. V. Palgrave), SPRAYS OF WELSH HEATHER. Ling

A few pretty little pieces of description of Welsh scenery. They should appeal to those who know the parts described and are, like the writer, lovers of nature.

Smith (Horace), INTERLUDES (SIXTH SERIES): being Two Essays, Stray Thoughts, and some Verses, 5/- Macmillan

We have welcomed Mr. Smith's work for many years, and we hope that his 'Interludes' will not stop with this present attractive series. Of the essays on 'Enthusiasm' and 'Style in English Prose,' we prefer the former. Mr. Smith's condemnation of Hallam as bewildering and unintelligible seems rather severe. In this particular essay he gives us more quotation than originality. The pages on 'Enthusiasm' hold a useful lesson for many of the younger generation; here Mr. Smith reveals notably his gift of preaching, and at the same time keeping the reader amused with his fund of appropriate anecdote and reminiscence. His 'Stray Thoughts' also show both humour and sound common sense, and the power to combine the two in writing; he obviously appreciates the fact that a little ridicule is more effective than a long philippic, and a good deal of sincere feeling can be read between the lines of the jests which serve to emphasize some of the absurdities of English law in 'Children's Courts' and 'Living Apart.'

The volume concludes with a few pieces of verse, two of which—'A Coronation Ode' and 'Old England'—have already appeared in print elsewhere. The remainder deal with subjects ranging from religion to politics, and exhibit a versatility which we can recognize best by saying that the writer's verse is as good reading as his prose.

Pamphlets.

Blackburne (G. M. Ireland), THE OLD TESTAMENT, an Outline of Great Facts in its Story, "Churchman's Penny Library." Mowbray

A pamphlet which gives an outline of the main facts in Old Testament history, with comments and notes. It takes account of modern scholarship, and is candid in its examination of problems and difficulties.

Christianity and Theosophy, a Reply to "Sacerdos Indignus" by "Synesius," 1d. Theosophical Society

A pamphlet which gives expression to views that would, no doubt, be accepted by a large number of Christian Theosophists. It has, we gather, been sent round to the Bishops of the English Church and other religious leaders.

Darken (Edward M.), ON THE CIRCULATION OF ENERGY AND MATTER. Wellington, N.Z., P.O. Box 266

This pamphlet attempts to prove that the whole universe rests on a system of vortices. Mr. Darken's theories are interesting, but we should be sorry to have to certify them as infallible.

Ironside Politics, by the Author of 'Life-Theory and Socialism,' 3d. Milner

Though there are one or two flashes of good sense, the main part of this booklet consists in a wild attack on many things,

from the aristocracy down to the submerged tenth, the invective against Jews, Irish, and the Anglican and Roman Churches being particularly virulent.

Sidgwick (Mrs. Henry), THE PROGRESS OF THE WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT, 2d. net. Cambridge, Bowes & Bowes

In this brief survey of the Suffrage Movement Mrs. Sidgwick expresses views adverse to the militants.

AN EARLY VARIANT OF A SHAKESPEARE SONNET.

I AM able to add an interesting supplement to Mrs. Stope's note with the above heading. I have long had in my possession a manuscript verse-book which also contains a variant of Shakespeare's second Sonnet. It is a quarto volume of about 300 pages, not counting a number of blank leaves. It contains many interesting things, including a number of poems by Donne, Carew, Herrick, Corbet, and other poets of the early part of the seventeenth century. Nearly all of these, I may remark, give us interesting or important variants on the accepted texts of these authors. In addition, the volume contains a collection of the poems (as yet unpublished) of Nicholas Oldisworth, written, it appears, between 1645 and 1655. These last were evidently written when the volume had fallen into the hands of a later possessor than the one who transcribed the earlier part of the book. This early portion dates, I believe, somewhere between 1625 and 1635. About the book and its contents there is much to be said, which I hope to say on some future occasion; at present I confine myself to the version which it contains of the Shakespeare sonnet. This I now transcribe as carefully as I can, preserving all its peculiarities of spelling, punctuation, &c. I put in italics those portions which differ from Mrs. Stope's readings:—

TO ONE THAT WOULD DYE A MAYD.

When forty winters shall besiege thy brow,
And trench deep furrowes in that lovely field
Thy youths faire livery, so accounted now,
Shall be like rotten cloathes of no worth held.
Then being askt where all thy beauty lies
Where all the lustre of thy youthfull daies:
To say, within these hollow sunken eyes:
Were an all beaten Truth, and worthless prayse.
O how much better were thy beauties use
If thou couldst say, this pretty child of mine
Saves my account, and makes no old excuse
Making his beauty by succession thine!
This were to bee new borne, when thou art old
And see thy blood warme when thou feest it could.

I think most readers will agree with me that there is a good deal to be said about the above sonnet and its relation to the printed text. If Mrs. Stope had seen this version as well as her own, I think she would hardly have said that there is little interest in the variations, or have thought that they probably arose from inexactitudes of memory. It seems quite evident to me that the two versions are from a common source, and that the differences between them are to be accounted for by the fact that the transcriber of my own version was a much more careful copyist than Robert Killigrew. My belief, moreover, is that in this version—for the two are practically identical, making allowance for errors of transcription—we have Shakespeare's first draft of the sonnet. And I would say, in conclusion, that the finding of these two variants should give us hope of the discovery of still more manuscript copies of the Sonnets, and possibly even of some unprinted ones.

BERTRAM DOBELL.

"CONTENEMENTUM" IN MAGNA CARTA.

70, Banbury Road, Oxford.

IN *The English Historical Review* (xxvii. 726, xxviii. 117) Profs. Tait and Pollard have discussed the equating of this word with English *countenance*; and the latter suggests the inquiry whether the English text of the Record Commission edition of the 'Statutes of the Realm' is "from a mediæval source." The number of English versions of the statutes is very limited, and I know only one (Harr. 4999) that includes Stat. 2 of 1 Edw. III. Its text of c. 4 is as follows:—

"The kyng willith and grauntith to the Tresorer and Barons of theschequer that they mown termyne and estalle every dette due vnto theyng, til the somme of .CCC.II. after the statute of detours, savyng their contynuance and that thei chargen no Shreve ne Baillif of frauchice nor other that han accompted at theschequer of any somme levied of non so hym be charged of somoche as he may levie bi his oþh without the abatement of the contynuance of the detour but bien they awnsward of the Shereves and of such other mynistrs accept after the pointes of their oþh."

If a few variants of this text ('MS. Tr. 2') had not been noted at the foot of the column, it is improbable that any one would have suspected that the editors of the 'Statutes of the Realm' collated this passage with MS. Harr. 4999.

Phoneticians may be able to explain the persistent confusion of "countenance" and "continuance," of which the 'Oxford English Dictionary' (*Countenance*, sb.³) gives two further instances.

I shall be very glad to know of any other early translations of the statutes, beside MS. Rawlinson B. 520 (in the Bodleian—'MS. Tr. 1' of the Record edition) and MS. Ff. iii. 1 (in Cambridge University Library), which cover earlier and later periods respectively. It seems incredible that other translations should not have been made, and that copies of them should not have survived. But I have found no trace of them.

ROBT. J. WHITWELL.

CORONATION STUDIES.

15, Brunswick Terrace, Brighton.

As *The Athenæum* had a notice of Mr. Betts's treatise on 'The Great Gold Spurs,' in which he accuses me of inaccuracy as to facts, will you kindly allow me to state that his charges are devoid of foundation?

In my chart pedigree of the Marshals on p. 368 of 'The King's Serjeants,' I show that a William Marshal was son of the first marshal of Ireland, and mention that "Dugdale wrongly interpolates another John between them," thus making William his grandson. Mr. Betts states that "Dugdale is right and Mr. Round is wrong," and that my pedigree is "inaccurate," though he himself actually makes William a son of the first marshal, thus proving Dugdale to be wrong and myself right! Apparently, he has not troubled to read what Dugdale says.

His second charge of "inaccuracy" against my pedigree is that it "omits" Gilbert Marshal, the elder brother of that John Marshal who carried the great spurs in 1189. As my pedigree was constructed, as I explained (p. 367), for the purpose of showing that the William Marshal of 1307 was not the heir of the John Marshal of 1189 (owing to the existence of an intervening line), and does this with unassailable accuracy, Gilbert is obviously excluded from its scope.

J. H. ROUND.

Literary Gossip.

The Times gave to the world on Tuesday last four unpublished letters written by Charlotte Brontë to Heger, her master at Brussels, and the well-known original of Paul Emanuel in 'Villette.' The letters, which are translated from the French by Mr. M. H. Spielmann, have been handed over by Heger's eldest son to the British Museum. They reveal a passionate and persistent devotion and desperate appeals for a little interest on his side. She has tried in vain to forget him:—

"To forbid me to write to you, to refuse to answer me, would be to tear from me my only joy on earth, to deprive me of my last privilege—a privilege I never shall consent willingly to surrender."

There was no scandal, as has been suggested, in the relations of the teacher and ex-pupil. Heger, a man happily married with a family, took no advantage of these confessions, and, it seems, valued the letters so lightly that he tore them up. They have had to be repaired with "thin paper strips" and "cotton thread."

IN JUNE *The Journal of Education* offered a prize for a list of "the three greatest living English poets in order of excellence." The winning list was to be determined by a plébiscite, which resulted in the following order: Rudyard Kipling, William Watson, Robert Bridges.

Mr. Kipling received nearly twice as many votes as Mr. Watson. Between Mr. Watson and Dr. Bridges there was a difference of only some twenty votes, but there was a wide gap between them and the fourth, Mr. Alfred Noyes. The lists were sent in before the new Laureate was appointed.

The Journal of Education has, we presume, a body of readers with more knowledge of poetry than the ordinary man can boast. Its plébiscite, however, would agree with the popular voice in putting Mr. Kipling first. "A people's voice! we are a people yet," says Tennyson, and Mr. Kipling has supplied the pungent commentary,

What should they know of England who only England know?

AT the first meeting of the Educational Section of the International Cinematographic Conference, held at Olympia in Easter week, an opening address delivered by the Head Master of Eton on 'The General Relation of the Cinematograph to Education,' was followed by a resolution "that this meeting desires to draw the attention of local education authorities throughout the country to the urgent need of utilizing the invention of moving pictures for educational purposes,"

and a Committee was appointed to prepare a circular based upon the resolution for dispatch to the educational authorities of the United Kingdom. This document has now been published, and has the support of leading representatives of the Churches of England and Rome, of the Free Churches, and of elementary and higher education.

Striking evidence is summarized from many quarters as to the effect of the shows at present exhibited, and it is pointed out that on the Continent there is a more effective control of pictures than prevails here. It is also pointed out that as a teaching apparatus the kinematograph needs more care than has been given to it hitherto.

DR. J. P. MAHAFFY will attend the Congress on Secondary Education at Ghent (August 9th-14th) as Delegate of the Board of Intermediate Education in Ireland.

A MANUSCRIPT Concordance to the poems of Keats has been recently presented to the Bodleian Library by Mr. C. M. Neale.

MR. ROBERT DUNLOP writes:—

"As I generally find myself in complete agreement with your reviewer on matters connected with Irish history, perhaps you will allow me, while thanking him for his favourable notice of my book 'Ireland under the Commonwealth,' to remark that the 'oversight' to which he refers would certainly have been 'unaccountable' but for the fact, stated in my Preface, that the documents I printed were collected many years before Lord Crawford's work was published. There are numerous documents in the British Museum in addition to the Proclamations of Fleetwood and Henry Cromwell, alluded to by your reviewer, which I might have included in my collection, but my intention was to confine myself to the records preserved in Dublin, as being not easily accessible to the English student of Irish history."

MR. ANDREW MELROSE informs us that this week Mr. Geoffrey Selby Church and Mr. Reginald R. Merton become members of his firm, replacing Mr. Ronald Spicer, who retires from partnership. The house will in future adopt the style of Andrew Melrose, Ltd.

MRS. HUGH SPENDER writes on July 29th:—

"In your criticism of my book 'Grey and Gold,' on the 26th inst., I was much interested to note that your reviewer described my verses as 'running on the conventional lines of modern verse, where abstractions are continually invoked, and invariably spelt with an initial capital letter.'

"May I point out that where abstractions are invoked in my book they are not invariably spelt with initial capital letters? When they are, I seem to be sinning in good company, for, opening a volume of Shelley (Dowden's edition) at random, I find on p. 175 the following abstractions which do not begin a line, but which are all spelt with capital initial letters: 'Enmity,' 'Shame,' 'Hate,' 'Time'; and in two lines on another page 'Hope' twice, and 'Love' once, are spelt in the same way."

There are not many people, poets or others, who live and move in the realm of abstractions as naturally as Shelley did. The great bulk of such terminology, which flourished in the eighteenth century, is, we should have thought, a warning to modern writers.

MR. GRANT RICHARDS'S second novel, 'Valentine,' will appear at the end of this month. By a coincidence it deals in detail with just such a project as Lord Grey and his fellow-directors are now promoting—the Dominion building which it is proposed to erect on the vacant Strand site.

THE August *Book Monthly*, which Messrs. Cassell will have ready in a few days, includes 'A Pilgrimage to the Scene of the Great Waterloo Ball,' by Mr. James Milne; 'Lorna Doone,' the record of a visit by Mr. W. J. Batchelder; and 'Bird-Song in Literature,' by Mr. C. S. Christie. Mr. C. E. Lawrence writes on 'Villains!' and Mr. John Haslette on 'The Novel of Incident.'

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL announces the publication of the fourth volume of the 'Survey of London,' which has been prepared by Mr. Walter H. Godfrey, and relates in general to the western portion of Chelsea. It contains architectural descriptions, with topographical notes, of about 65 of the most interesting buildings, historical and biographical notes on their most famous occupants, and 104 plates.

THE death occurred at Tenby on Friday week last of Mr. Edward Laws at the age of 77. He was a considerable authority on prehistoric matters, and was the first editor of an archaeological survey of Pembrokeshire which was subsequently completed by Dr. Henry Owen. He was best known by his history of the county published in 1888 under the title of a 'History of Little England beyond Wales.'

SOME FORTHCOMING BOOKS.

AUG. *History and Biography.*
 5 A Vagabond Courtier, by Edith Cuthell, 2 vols., 24/- net. Stanley Paul
 5 Maximilian the Dreamer, by Christopher Hare, 12/6 net. Stanley Paul
 12 Torquemada and the Spanish Inquisition, by Rafael Sabatini, 16/- net. Stanley Paul
 28 The Romance of an Elderly Poet, by A. M. Broadley and W. Jerrold, 10/6 net. Stanley Paul

Geography and Travel.
 26 A Winter in India, by Archibald B. Spens, 6/- net. Stanley Paul

Fiction.
 5 Split Peas, by Headon Hill, 6/- Stanley Paul
 7 Under the Thatch, by Allen Raine, New Edition, 6d. Hutchinson
 7 The Marquis, and The Story of a Passion, both by Charles Garvice, New Editions, 6d. each. Hutchinson
 12 The Cloak of St. Martin, by Armine Grace, 6/- Stanley Paul
 12 The Laird o' Cockpen, by Rita, New Edition, 6d. Stanley Paul
 12 The Blue Ocean's Daughter, by Cyrus Townsend Brady, New Edition, 6d. Greening
 19 The Vintage of Vice, by Guy Thorne, 2/- net. Greening
 26 The Watered Garden, by Maud Stepney Rawson, 6/- Stanley Paul
 26 Quadrille Court, by Cecil Adair, 6/- Stanley Paul
 26 The Winds of God, by Hamilton Drummond, 6/- Stanley Paul

General.
 19 The White Slave Market, by Mrs. A. Mackirdy and W. N. Willis, New Edition, 1/- net. Stanley Paul
 19 Cole's Fun Doctor, Vol. I., edited by E. W. Cole, 2/- Stanley Paul

Fine Art.

5 A B C of collecting Old Continental Pottery, by J. F. Blacker, 5/- net. Stanley Paul
 12 More about Collecting, by Sir James Yoxall, 5/- net. Stanley Paul

SCIENCE

The Living Plant. By William F. Ganong. (Constable & Co.)

PROF. GANONG is well known as one of the most popular writers of books on botany across the Atlantic. On going through his book carefully, one passed through three phases: first, the illustrations prejudiced one violently against it; then the text proved so exceptionally sound and entertaining that the worst of the illustrations was almost forgiven; but the final chapter came as a crushing blow to the warm admiration the body of the book inspired. As, however, it consists of 465 pages, and the last chapter fills only 20 of them, almost unqualified praise can be given to the text.

In the first words of the Preface Prof. Ganong writes, "I wish to inform my botanical colleagues that the work is not intended for them." Still, they will lose a treat if they do not read it, for several of the chapters are written so humorously and so well that to many botanists facts which they have known since their college days will come in a new and striking guise.

The volume is addressed to those who know little of the subject, but who are prepared to sit at a study table and spend a thoughtful evening over each chapter. It is a pity that there are not a very large number of such people in the world; but perhaps the attractiveness of this volume will win readers seriously to consider botany who might otherwise have been content to leave it alone.

The book is frankly based on a vitalistic interpretation of the ultimate nature of life, but at the same time the author says:—

"Our advance in plant physiology is measured exactly by our ability to represent each detail in a mechanical diagram, a physical formula, or a chemical equation.... What cannot be thus explained.... is the nature of the influence which establishes and holds these processes in orderly sequences."

The vitalism of this book is "a perfectly natural vitalism based on the superior interpretive power of an hypothesis assuming the existence in nature of an X-entity, additional to matter and energy but of the same cosmic rank as they, and manifesting itself to our senses only through its power to keep a certain quantity of matter and energy in the continuous orderly ferment we call life."

On another page Prof. Ganong remarks:—

"Thus there would exist in nature not two, but three working entities, matter, energy, and this X-influence.... This is something more than vitalism, or even the neo-vitalism of some philosophers; it is a super-vitalism."

This is the key-note to the philosophy of the book, but even those who do not care to accept such an interpretation of life need not hesitate to benefit by the delight-

fully lucid descriptions of the processes of the life of plants.

Unlike most botanical works, this one exhales a breath of living interest, the power to place plants in their relation to life as a whole, and many pleasant touches. After carefully describing the meaning of fermentation and the process by which the yeast plant produces alcohol, Prof. Ganong concludes:—

"That is why the yeast produces the poisonous alcohol, despite the suicidal character of the proceeding. The yeast, however, can respire in no other way, and with commendable philosophy prefers a short life, even at the risk of an alcoholic grave, to no life at all."

The author is also attractively frank about the unsolved problems of the science, and he does not enter into wordy but obscure "explanations" of things that professedly no one really understands, after the style common to textbooks, in which "explanations are worded in a manner more lethal than logical." He leaves on us a particularly vivid impression of the molecular actions on which plant life depends:—

"Plants, as it were, arrange the conditions to permit the molecular forces to work for them.... In this.... we have the explanation of the persistent placidity of plants."

The reviewer knows of no other book which gives so clear, vivid, and true a presentation of this aspect of the subject.

It is an uncongenial task to censure a book which affords so much genuine pleasure, but this very fact makes such phrases as the following all the more conspicuous: "Suppositions cut small figure in comparison with facts"; "plants manufacture sugar in their *lighted* leaves," not to mention a number of colloquial Americanisms. Throughout the book the reviewer felt that, with advantage, more might have been made of the distinguishing features of the main groups of plants. For instance, in dealing with the different types of cell wall thickening, yielding different tissues, there was a good opportunity to mention that such highly specialized cells were characteristic of different families. Again, when, in the last chapter, the subject of classification is professedly dealt with, it is not only inadequately presented, but even inaccurately. For instance, we read: "The principal kinds of Fungi are these: *Bacteria*.... *Yeast*.... *Molds*.... *Mychoriza*.... *Mushrooms*.... *Puffballs*.... *Lichens*," &c. This may be merely the confusion resulting from an attempt to condense and popularize at the same time, but we regard such remarks as the following as a grave mistake:—

"All evolutionary analogy would show that the Moss-plants, like all other groups, gave off many branches, of which one in particular was a brilliant success. It was the branch which developed a vascular system.... This freed those plants from their old ground-clinging habit and opened to them the upper air for the spread of great masses of foliage to the sun. Thus arose the Fern-plants, the earliest trees, which spread over the moister earth as its dominant vegetation."

Finally, as regards the illustrations, we cannot share the author's naive enjoyment of his conventionalized diagrams; some (for example, Nos. 6, 13, 29, 54, 64, 66, 100, 139, 177) we consider almost misleading. Except the one copied from Sachs's famous textbook, all the illustrations of cell-contents are poor, and the one (No. 147) of an amoeba is worse than the productions in the notebooks of learners.

We conclude with a word of praise for the clearly expressed "natural verities" which are found throughout the chapters.

The title 'The Living Plant' has already been adopted in this country for a volume which appeared a few years ago in separate parts, intended for much the same public as the present book.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review).

Black (N. Henry) and Davis (Harvey N.). PRACTICAL PHYSICS FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS: FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES AND APPLICATIONS TO DAILY LIFE, 5/6 net. Macmillan

The authors have observed the correct principles in the preparation of this book. They have been guided by the capacities and limitations, the interests and inclinations, of young students. Hence the book, though unbalanced in parts, should prove really interesting and stimulating to them.

Photographs are included, and brief notes concerning a few prominent physicists. Nothing awakens a child's interest more than biography, and in such a book as this accounts of the researches of famous men of science should play a prominent part. A judicious selection from the material offered here would make a good first course in the subject.

Campbell (Norman Robert). MODERN ELECTRICAL THEORY, Second Edition, 9/ net. Cambridge University Press

This volume, nominally a second edition, is really a new book. Besides incorporating fresh matter, the author has made an improvement in his mode of presentation. Dr. Campbell's mind seems especially suited for the critical examination of scientific theories and their underlying assumptions. Such work cannot be done in "popular" language, and in the earlier issue space was wasted in a misdirected effort towards popularization.

In this edition, however, the author has assumed—and rightly—that no one can hope to attack the problems of the new physics who has not in some measure mastered those of the old, and who has not besides a good working knowledge of mathematics. A few years ago there was a reaction from the mathematical physics of Kelvin, Maxwell, and Stokes in favour of the experimental physics of Prof. Rutherford, but the tide seems to have turned once more.

The modern theory of electricity has run into many channels, and in the 400 pages of this book it has in many cases not been possible to do more than indicate the lines of development.

The first part of the volume, dealing with the Electronic theory simply, is similar to the matter in Lorentz's 'Theory of Electrons,' but put in a more inviting manner.

In the second part, concerning Radiation, the phenomena relating to radio-active substances are discussed, also various theories.

The Properties of Matter occupy the third and last part of the book, and here much is mere conjecture. So far, little is certain concerning the internal structure of the atom.

The final chapter in this part is an exposition of the Principle of Relativity, and in this the author discusses lucidly the difficulties that may occur to the student.

Dr. Campbell has acted as a compiler, but students will be grateful to him for the clearness of his exposition and his discussions of difficult points.

Collie (Sir John) and Wightman (C. F.), HOME HEALTH AND DOMESTIC HYGIENE, 9d. net.

Gill & Sons

This little manual has been written in the hope that it may be found useful to lecturers and students attending Home Health and Hygiene Classes. It is divided into eleven short chapters, and explains in a simple and practical manner, with the introduction of many easy experiments, how the conditions of everyday life may be used to the best advantage for health. To each of the chapters a list of questions is added for the use of the student.

Dresslar (Fletcher B.), SCHOOL HYGIENE, "Brief Course Series in Education," 5/6 net.

Macmillan

A short outline of the general principles of hygiene in schools. Among the more important subjects dealt with are lighting, heating, ventilation, sanitary arrangements, and cleaning. Though for the most part of general interest, some portions of the work are applicable to American conditions only.

Eugenics Education Society, FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1912-13.

The Society, Kingsway House

Contains a report of the Society's activities in the year 1912-13, a list of members, and an address on the aims of the eugenist by Major Leonard Darwin, its President.

German Cotton Industry (The), a Report to the Electors of the Gartside Scholarships, by R. M. R. Dehn.

Manchester University Press

A report of an investigation of the German cotton industry as compared with that of England. The chief subjects touched on are the distribution, working conditions, and commercial organization of the industry, the conditions of employees, and their relations with employers.

Hindhede (Dr. M.), PROTEIN AND NUTRITION, an Investigation, 7/6 net.

Ewart & Seymour

It has long been an accepted fact that most people eat too much, and it is agreed that the digestive organs are amongst the most severely tried of the different systems which build up the animal body. Some races eat little but meat, others are nourished chiefly on starches and fats. Those who are advancing the world's work are mostly large meat-eaters, and consume considerable amounts of alcohol. Their lives, perhaps, are shorter, but in the term of years allotted to them they have compressed a greater amount of useful energy than is expended by the longer-lived, but more easygoing food reformer who spends much of his time in considering what he shall eat.

The author, the Director of the Hindhede Laboratory for Nutrition Research, established by the Danish Government, investigates in the present book the relation of Protein to Nutrition, taking as his text

the statements made by Liebig, and modified by Voit, that protein is the great tissue-building material, and that carbo-hydrates and fats are only respiratory foods. He shows by personal experience, as well as a series of experiments upon others, that health can be maintained, and good work done, when the diet contains less meat and much more carbo-hydrate food than is usually considered desirable. In the course of his investigation he has occasion to criticize the work of Prof. Chittenden of Yale University as well as that of Prof. McKay in India. He points out that the diet he recommends, and upon which he and his family have thriven, is both health-giving and economical. He reveals an idyllic existence where men and women do hard bodily work and maintain their figures by a daily consumption of eight pounds of potatoes, provided the potatoes are good, well cooked, and well masticated. He confesses, with some reluctance, that when the opportunity arises (such is the infirmity of human nature) a more savoury and varied diet is readily adopted by the majority of converts, and that it is only a few of the more resolute who continue in their allegiance to the protein minimum regime. The book, which contains a few grains of physiological truth, is well translated, though typhus fever seems to be confused with enteric or typhoid on p. 160. It has a good Index and illustrations from photographs.

India Geological Survey, MEMOIRS, Vol. XLI., 6/8; RECORDS, Vol. XLIII. Part I., Re. 1.

Calcutta, Survey Office; London, Kegan Paul

The 'Memoirs' contain an article by the late Prof. V. Ball which originally appeared in the third part of the 'Manual of the Geology of India,' and has been out of print for many years. This article, 'The Coalfields of India,' has been entirely revised and largely rewritten by Mr. R. R. Simpson, an Inspector of Mines.

The volume of the 'Records' gives a general report of the Survey for 1912, and includes two papers on some geological investigations.

Isle of Man, Vaccination Amendment Bill, 1913: MEDICAL EVIDENCE TAKEN BEFORE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL; and REPLY OF DR. WALTER R. HADWEN TO THE MEDICAL EVIDENCE AND ARGUMENTS OF MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, PRESENTED IN FAVOUR OF THE CONTINUANCE OF LEGAL COMPELSION.

British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection

In these two pamphlets we have a complete report of the medical evidence taken before the Legislative Council of the Isle of Man with respect to the Vaccination Amendment Bill, and Dr. Walter R. Hadwen's reply. He deals in detail with the various points raised, and brings forward a number of tables to support his arguments.

Lassar-Cohn (Dr.), CHEMISTRY IN DAILY LIFE, Popular Lectures, translated by M. M. Pattison Muir, Fifth Edition, revised and augmented, 6/ Grevel

These lectures, which were originally delivered by Dr. Lassar-Cohn in Königsberg, have been translated into as many as thirteen different languages. An edition has been prepared for the use of German blind people, and the book has also been published in New York as a German reading-book in English schools. The present English edition includes many changes and additions made by the author in preparing the seventh German edition.

Mackenzie (Col. J. S. F.), WILD FLOWERS, and How to Name Them at a Glance without Botany, 7d. net.

Holden & Hardingham

This publication is neither a scientific nor a literary achievement. The descriptions seem to us to approximate to what a botanist would give without being more attractive to the ordinary person, while they are less accurate.

Oxford Geographies: ANIMAL GEOGRAPHY, THE FAUNAS OF THE NATURAL REGIONS OF THE GLOBE, by Marion I. Newbiggin, 4/6

Oxford, Clarendon Press

A textbook of zoology from the point of view of the geographer, the fauna described being grouped according to the zones which they inhabit. The writer has obviously made a careful study of her subject, which has in the past been dealt with only by zoologists, and is therefore here treated from a novel standpoint. There are a number of attractive illustrations.

Plea (A) for the Thorough and Unbiased Investigation of Christian Science, by An Enquirer, 1/- net.

The author, Mr. C. Herman Lea, in his Preface goes so far as to say that his experiences have proved to his own satisfaction "that Christian Science is not only a most valuable system of healing, but is more reliable and satisfactory in every way than ordinary medical methods." Hence this plea for investigation of the subject. A number of extracts from various American newspapers, &c., are given; also a list of publications on the subject for those desiring further information.

Science Progress in the Twentieth Century, JULY, 5/- net.

In his paper on 'Vertebrate Palaeontology in 1912' Mr. R. Lydekker chronicles the discovery by Mr. Charles Dawson, in a shallow bed of high-level gravel at Piltdown, Sussex, of portions of a cranium (distinctly human) and lower jaw (markedly simian), which indicate a being intermediate in many respects between man and the man-like apes. He also passes in review the various discussions of the subject which have appeared during the period named. In a similar way Prof. E. H. L. Schwarz summarizes 'Recent Work on Volcanoes,' 'Temperature and the Properties of Gases,' by Mr. Francis Hyndman; 'Scientific National Defence,' by Col. Charles Ross; and 'The Seats of the Soul in History,' by Dr. David Fraser Harris, are some of the other items which go to make up a number of varied interest.

Smithsonian Institution: PROCEEDINGS OF THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM, Vols. 42 and 43.

Washington, Government Printing Office

These volumes offer original papers based on the collections of the United States National Museum, setting forth newly acquired facts in biology, anthropology, and geology derived therefrom, or containing descriptions of new forms and revisions of limited groups. There are numerous illustrative plates and diagrams.

Thresholds of Science: CHEMISTRY, by Georges Darzens; and MATHEMATICS, by C. A. Laisant, 2/- net each.

Two further volumes in a series which we noticed recently in these columns. They are both well suited to fulfil the general aim of the series, which, it may be recalled, is to provide textbooks of elementary science written in simple language for children and those who have had no previous opportunity of studying the various subjects. Each volume is equipped with a number of useful diagrams.

Transactions of the Royal Scottish Arboricultural Society, JULY, 3/
Edinburgh, Douglas & Foulis

The current issue contains the report of a valuable discussion on the relation of forestry to agriculture and other industries, also the reports of the Advisory Committee on the Development of Forestry in England. Among the contributions are a paper on 'The Place of Forestry in the Economic Development of Scotland,' by Sir John Stirling-Maxwell (an address delivered before the Aberdeen branch of the Society); 'Some Lessons from the Recent Gales,' by Sir Hugh Shaw Stewart; and a first instalment of 'The State Forests of Saxony,' with illustrations, by Mr. A. D. Hopkinson.

Walker (Sydney F.), MINING AND MINING MACHINERY, explaining the Methods of obtaining Minerals, Precious Stones, &c., in all Parts of the World, "How Does It Work?" Series, 1/ net.

Pearson
The author's object is to give shareholders and those who are otherwise interested in the subject some idea of the uncertainty attending mining operations. This he does in a simple and interesting manner. The book is well equipped with illustrations and diagrams.

SOCIETIES.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC.—*July 23.*—Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—The Edinburgh University Library, Mr. Thomas Bliss, and Mr. F. W. Lincoln were elected to membership.

In continuation of his standard work, 'A Numismatic History of the Reigns of William I. and II.', the President treated the mints in the counties of Norfolk and Northampton, namely, Norwich, Thetford, Great Yarmouth, and Northampton. Of Norwich and Thetford the author was able to record existing specimens of all the thirteen successive coinages of the period; but Northampton was, as yet, represented in one of the types only—the second of the Conqueror. Yarmouth was a borough when *Domesday* was compiled, and as such was, according to the principle evolved by Mr. Carlyon-Britton and now accepted by experts, entitled to a mint; but hitherto no representative money had been forthcoming. It was therefore a matter of considerable interest that the author was able to record a silver penny of the fifth coinage of William I. reading *LEOPINE ON ERAM* (for *ERAMV*), which, by comparison with the form *EREMYE* on the mediæval seal of Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, seemed clearly to indicate the place-name Yarmouth. He was of opinion that the Abbot of Peterborough's mint was at Stamford, and that his money in consequence bore the name of that town. The coins hitherto attributed to Peterborough he therefore thought should be transferred to Bury St. Edmunds.

A paper by Mr. J. B. S. MacIlwaine on some Irish coins found at Trim called attention to an Act of the Parliament held at Drogheda by Richard, Duke of York, in February, 1460, which authorized "a separate coinage for Ireland in the castles of Dublin and Trymme," and the writer identified a series of coins found at Trim as the money then issued at the latter place.

Mr. Charles Winter exhibited, and read a paper upon, the beautiful and unique medal in gold specially designed for presentation by George II. to Capt. Smith Callis, R.N., in recognition of his bravery in destroying five Spanish ships in the harbour of St. Tropes, June, 1742. He also showed the group of decorations earned in the Peninsula by Lieut.-Col. Russell Manners of the 7th Foot, comprising the Gold Cross, the Gold Medal, the Peninsular Medal, and the Gold Badge of a Military Companion of the Bath.

Amongst other exhibitions were: a half-groat of Dublin of Edward IV.'s heavy coinage, and a groat of London of the "rosette" issue of Henry VI., by Mr. H. A. Parsons; eighteen half-groats of Henry VII.'s second coinage, found, with other coins, at Arklow, co. Wicklow, in 1895, by Mr. F. A. Walters; a series of seventeenth-century tokens of Trim, and some unrecorded Irish tokens of later date, by Mr. L. L. Fletcher; and a half-groat of Henry VII.'s first issue struck at Canterbury, and bearing the "eye of Providence" after the letters *DI* in the legend, by Mr. J. Shirley-Fox.

FINE ARTS

Ancient Art and Ritual. By Jane Ellen Harrison. "Home University Library." (Williams & Norgate.)

THE title of this volume suggests at first sight a very wide scope, even if it be taken to indicate the relations between art and ritual rather than any general discussion of either. Upon such a subject Miss Harrison cannot fail to be suggestive and illuminating. But the first two-thirds of her book are taken up with a discussion of the origin and development of the Greek drama, which, though doubtless a form of art, and one which lends itself to a very interesting treatment, gives, after all, only one aspect of the subject. The author recognizes this, and admits on p. 168 that the reader may, from the title of the book, "expect to be told something about what the ordinary man calls art, that is, statues and pictures." She accordingly turns to sculpture, but deals with it perfunctorily in a short chapter before going on to discuss modern artistic tendencies and problems. Even in this chapter only two works of art are mentioned: the one the Parthenon frieze, as an example of "a primitive festival translated into stone, a rite frozen to a monument"; and the other the Apollo Belvedere. Why he is chosen is hard to see, as the author admits that we do not know the motive of the statue. Certainly ancient art, apart from the drama, comes in for scant notice. The Index gives references to the Futurists and the Post-Impressionists, but none to Phidias or Praxiteles.

The main purpose of the author is evidently to state and illustrate some of her theories as to the origin of religious beliefs and ceremonies. She traces the growth of the ritual dance, especially of the spring dance, into an artistic form in the drama, with its distinction of author, actor, and spectators. Again, she goes beyond the now familiar conception that myth grows out of ritual, and even derives a god such as Apollo from the laurel-bearing youth of the ceremony of the Daphnephoria. But when she says "primitive gods are personifications—i.e., collective emotions taking shape in imagined form," she seems not to allow enough for the intensely personal anthropomorphism of the early Greek. "Imperialism" surely belongs to the Hellenistic age rather than primitive times. After all, the gods of Greece are the gods of Homer, in whom the author recognizes a contrast to any abstract products of collective imagination; and these are the gods represented in the Greek art of which we hear little in this book.

Another singular limitation occurs in the notes and Bibliography. The author seems to ignore any work with which her present theories do not happen to agree. Thus it is strange in a popular book so much concerned with the origin of the drama to find no reference to Prof. Ridge-

way's work on the subject, though we may prefer Miss Harrison's theory to his, as suggesting a wider origin for dramatic representations.

But the volume, as we should expect in any work of Miss Harrison's, contains many thoughtful and even brilliant suggestions; perhaps its most marked feature is its modernity. Indeed, some readers will think she is wrong in giving undue prominence to what is ephemeral in modern thought or art.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.)

Art Treasures of Great Britain, PART VI., 1/ net. Dent

The current part contains 'La Bella Mano' of Rossetti and 'The Lady in the Mantilla' of Velasquez, among other well-reproduced examples. Particularly noteworthy is the reproduction of a fragment of the Parthenon Frieze from the British Museum, showing the fine treatment of the horse in Greek art.

Hourcq (Louis), LES TABLEAUX DU LOUVRE: HISTOIRE-GUIDE DE LA PEINTURE, 2fr. Hachette

A most useful and handy guide to the Louvre, which supplies a history of the schools of painting represented there, with 155 reproductions of well-known pictures, each accompanied by a short appreciation, and occasionally a critical note on the attribution.

Lincoln City and County Museum Publications: No. 16, ROMAN ANTIQUITIES IN THE CITY AND COUNTY MUSEUM, LINCOLN, Part V., by Arthur Smith, 1d.

The present part deals with the examples of Roman pottery, mostly fragmentary, which are now in this Museum.

List of the Members of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, June 1, 1913, with the Laws and a List of the Publications of the Society; and **PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY**, 21 October–2 December, 1912, with Communications made to the Society, Michaelmas Term, 1912, 5/ net. Cambridge Antiquarian Society;

London, Bell
Practically the whole of the present number is occupied by an account of the Roman pottery kilns at Horningsea, Cambridgeshire, by the Rev. F. G. Walker, being a paper read by him before the Society in March of last year. It is profusely illustrated with diagrams and photographs.

Palestine Exploration Fund, Quarterly Statement, JULY, 2/ net. Office of Fund

The present Statement contains an account of the Annual Meeting, and another instalment of Mr. Philip J. Baldensperger's paper on 'The Immovable East,' continued from the last issue. Dr. E. W. G. Masterman contributes an article on 'Tell el-Ful and Khurbet 'Adaseh,' and Archdeacon Dowling one on 'Five Early Palestinian Councils.'

Zimmer (George Frederick), ENGINEERING OF ANTIQUITY, AND TECHNICAL PROGRESS IN ARTS AND CRAFTS, 5/ net. Probsthain

Deals with the origin of many of the underlying principles of engineering as practised at the present day. For his facts the author has recourse chiefly to the bas-reliefs and frescoes of the Egyptians and Assyrians, of which numerous facsimiles are reproduced throughout.

NOTES FROM ROME.

THE excavation of the Basilica *Æmilia*, on the north-east side of the Forum, is as yet unfinished, but certain discoveries have been made which help us to understand the collapse of the great structure at the beginning of the fifth century, and its subsequent adaptation for Christian worship. The bed of rubbish which covers the floor of the basilica contains three distinct layers. The lowest, made up of ashes, charred timber, scraps of iron, and a large quantity of small copper coins, points to a sudden and violent fire, on the outbreak of which the bankers and money-lenders who tenanted the row of shops facing the street of Janus tried to save the contents of their safes and strong boxes. Next comes a layer, 3 ft. thick, of broken and crushed ornamental marbles, friezes, cornices, columns, and statuary, which shows that the basilica was never rebuilt after the disaster, but plundered at leisure of any materials that could be turned into new shapes or adapted to new purposes. On these two strata of ashes and broken marbles fell (at the beginning of the eighth century) the wall of the south or right aisle in such perfect order that we have been able to study the details of its structure as if it was still standing upright. Thus we have learnt the fact that the Basilica *Æmilia* must have been partially christianized, or, in other words, that one or more banking premises (*tabernæ argentiæ*), protected as they were by their vaulted ceilings, must have been turned into a place of worship, like the Senate House, the Temple of Faustina, the Basilica Julia, and other neighbouring edifices. On a section of the plaster coating of the fallen wall the letters *SANCTVS* are to be seen painted in red on a white ground above the halo of the titular saint, or one of the titular saints, of the shrine. Now the catalogue of Roman churches compiled in or about A.D. 1313, and known to students under the name of 'Catalogo di Torino' (National Library A, 381), gives the following list of those which a pilgrim descending the slope of the Sacra Via from the Arch of Titus to that of Septimius Severus would pass on his way: (a) the church of S. Maria Nova (temple of Rome and Venus); (b) that of SS. Cosmas and Damianus (t. *Sacrae Urbis*); (c) that of S. Lorenzo in Miranda (t. *Divi Pii*); (d) that of S. Giovanni in Campo (evidently the Basilica *Æmilia*); and lastly that of S. Adriano (the Senate House).

The name *in Campo* must have been given to the newly rediscovered chapel of St. John on account of its proximity to the *Campo Torrecchiano*, a piece of waste ground stretching over the site of the Basilica *Æmilia*.

Vasari says of Benozzo Gozzoli that "he painted several 'very reasonable' figures in a chapel on the right of the entrance to the church of Santa Maria Maggiore." The chapel had been founded in or about the year 1480 by the millionaire Cardinal Guillaume d'Estouteville, and dedicated to Michael the Archangel. The chapel was profaned in 1723, and cut in two by a partition floor, each of the sections being turned into a lumber-room. The vaulted ceiling became thus lost in darkness and concealed from view. This is the reason why both Gaetano Milanesi in his commentaries on Vasari, and Adolfo Venturi in his 'Storia dell' Arte,' have spoken of Benozzo's "reasonable figures" at Santa Maria Maggiore as lost for good. However, Monsignor Giovanni Biasiotti, a learned archaeologist and art student, whose recent investigations on the

site of the battlefield of Salsa Rubra have thrown so much light on that vexed question, has just rediscovered them in the darkness of the upper lumber-room, photographed them by flash-light, and published the results in Corrado Ricci's *Bullettino d'Arte* (a. 1913, no. III.). This ceiling of D'Estouteville's long-lost chapel appears to be identical in design and shape with the one painted by Beato Angelico in the chapel of Nicholas V. in the Vatican, and those painted by Benozzo himself in the church of St. Francis at Monte Falco, and St. Augustine at San Geminiano. The head of St. Luke the Evangelist, the best preserved of all, will henceforth be classed among the masterpieces of Italian art.

A remarkable epitaph, formerly in the Museo Borgiano at Velletri, and now in the town hall of that city, mentions the grave of a certain Jovinus *DE SCHOLA CARRVCARVM*. This curious description has never been satisfactorily explained, at least from the topographical point of view. Gravestones recording the address of the deceased while trading in the city are not uncommon; in fact, we have gathered from them most of the names of Roman streets which appear in Prof. Jordan's Catalogue. This curious habit was kept up even in Christian times, as shown by the formulæ "de Antonianas," "de Sebura," "de Belabro," &c., marked on many *loculi* of the Catacombs. What then was the trade of Jovinus, and the nature and location of the "schola carrucarum" to which he belonged?

Carruca is a name of Gallic origin, like *carrus* and *carpentum*, and was given by the Romans to a special kind of "voiture de luxe," the body of which was sometimes encrusted with silver scrolls and inlaid with ivory carvings. Martial speaks of a *carruca aurea*, which must have been heavily gilded. Nero's travelling train numbered one thousand such vehicles according to Suetonius, five hundred according to Lampridius. Those that were provided with sleeping accommodation were called *carrucae dormitoriae*. Their shape and harnessing are represented in two ancient reliefs: one found at Voison in France, and now exhibited in the Musée Calvet at Avignon; the other belonging to the Treasury of the Cathedral at Treves. The *schola carrucarum* in Rome must be understood in the sense of a central office or head-quarters of a company (or perhaps of a State institution) where such carriages could be hired by those to whom the privilege of travelling by post was granted by the proper officials. The premises occupied a large plot of ground on the left side of the Appian Way, a quarter of a mile outside the Porta Capena, near the present site of the church and monastery of San Sisto Vecchio. On the other side of the same road, near the Baths of Caracalla, stood the *Mutatorium Caesaris*, where the imperial travelling coaches were housed and the imperial horses stabled. These two establishments occupied, therefore, in Rome the same position which the station of the *cisarii*, or cab-drivers, occupied at Ostia, near the Porta Romana. In fact, there was no postal station of any importance along the great trunk roads of the empire which did not have a stand of cabs and carriages to convey the traveller to his special destination.

Vestiges of six aqueducts have been discovered at the place known to the ancients by the name of *Spes Vetus* (*ad Spem Veterem*), near and inside the present Porta Maggiore. The lowest underground channel belongs to the *Anio Vetus*, the highest to the *Anio Novus*. Between these two ran at different levels the *Claudia*, the *Julia*, the *Tepula*, and the *Marcia*. The three

last mentioned were supported by a single line of arches, with a free strip of land on either side, marked by boundary stones on which are engraved the words: "The Emperor Caesar Augustus has erected these terminal cippi by decree of the Senate to mark the run of the *Julia*, *Tepula*, and *Marcia*." The cippi bear a progressive number from the outlet in the city towards the springs; and as they were set up at an interval of 240 ft. from each other, it is easy by multiplication to ascertain the distance of any given place from the terminus in the city. The two cippi discovered "ad Spem Veterem" are the twenty-fourth of the series. It is evident, therefore, that the distance between the terminus of the aqueduct at the *Viminal Gate* and the site of the present excavations at the "Old Hope" amounts to $240 \times 24 = 5,760$ ft., which is absolutely correct.

A charming addition has been made to the Museo Nazionale alle Terme Diocleziane in the shape of a bronze statuette, found in the district of Sutrium. This is the first time, I believe, that the new State law concerning accidental discoveries has found a practical and useful application. The bronze had been found by an ignorant peasant, who was in the act of selling it for a few hundred francs to an unscrupulous dealer when the police interrupted the deal to lay the case before the Department of Antiquities. The official value of the figurine was settled at thirty thousand francs, half of which was paid to the lucky discoverer. The statuette, about 2 ft. in height, of marvellous preservation and workmanship, represents a youth on the threshold of manhood, erect and graceful, with the right arm raised on the head, and left bent as if to bring a mirror near the face. Archaeologists have not agreed yet as to the identification of the subject. It may represent a young athlete.

Extensive excavations have been carried on by the Government on the summit of the Mons Albanus (Monte Cavo), from which the mighty Jupiter was wont to watch over the destinies of the Latin commonwealth. The results of this last campaign, following the previous ones of Michele de Rossi in 1876, Cardinal York in 1780, and Cardinal Antonio Barberini the elder in the seventeenth century, have been disappointing: a few clay or bronze ex-votos, a few pieces of *æs grave signatum*, remains of a water-tank, a few paving-stones of the once famous *Via Numinis*, and nothing more. Either the *favissæ* in which the treasures of the temple were stored have been plundered in bygone days, without our knowing anything about it, or else they are so artfully concealed in the bowels of the earth as to escape easy detection.

LANCIANI.

PICTURE SALE.

On Friday, July 25th, Messrs. Christie sold the following pictures: Giovanni Bellini, Portrait of an Ecclesiastic, in dark habit, with black cap, 420*l.* F. Cotes, Portrait of a Lady, in pale yellow dress, and grey cloak trimmed with white fur, resting her left arm on a stone pedestal, 504*l.* Romney, Master Baines, in dark-blue coat, standing by a bank, holding his hat, in which is a bird's-nest, 348*l.* 10*s.*; David Hartley, M.P., in black velvet vest and breeches, and long red coat edged with fur; seated in an arm-chair, 1,050*l.* Lawrence, John Hunter, in brown coat, vest, and breeches, and holding a stick in his right hand, 456*l.* 15*s.* A pastel by J. Russell, Two Young Girls, in white muslin frocks and lace caps, fetched 273*l.*

MUSIC

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review).

Album of Selected Pieces, 2/6 net, and **Three Dances**, 1/6 net, by **WILLIAM BYRD**; **Album of Selected Pieces**, by **GILES FARNABY**, 2/ net, all arranged for Pianoforte by Granville Bantock.

Novello

"Arranged" frequently has the meaning of "touched up." In these pieces Mr. Bantock, however, has not altered the original texts taken from the Fitzwilliam Virginal Book, though in some instances he has added in smaller type notes which seemed to be missing. His skilful arrangements consist merely in adding phrase and expression marks and indications of *tempi*; also in writing the music in a more convenient measure to the eye, e.g., 3/4 instead of 6/2, and 2/4 instead of 8 minims in a bar. By these means the freshness, charm, and quaintness of the music are more easily revealed. In the Preface to each publication there are welcome details concerning the character of the various pieces.

Folk-Songs of England, edited by Cecil J. Sharp: Book IV., 2/6 net; Book V., 3/ net. Novello

Mr. Sharp is an enthusiast in collecting folk-songs. Book IV. contains specimens from seven counties, and it is well to quote what he says in the General Preface to the Folk-Song Series. He states that in past centuries collectors were accustomed to alter their folk-tunes before publishing them. In the present volumes, however,

"they have not been editorially 'improved' in any way; and all of them appear in the precise form in which they were noted down by a competent musician from the lips of folk-singers."

The specimens in Book IV. were collected by Mr. Sharp himself. Book V. contains folk-songs from Sussex collected by Mr. W. Percy Merrick. The excellent pianoforte accompaniments to the first fourteen songs are by Mr. R. Vaughan Williams; and to No. 15 by Mr. Albert Robins.

Four Songs (Op. 43), by BRAHMS, 2/ net. Novello

This edition has very good English versions of the German poems, particularly of 'Von ewiger Liebe' and 'Die Mainacht,' two of the composer's most inspired songs. The original texts have been followed as closely as possible.

Green (G. P.), Some Aspects of CHINESE MUSIC, AND SOME THOUGHTS AND IMPRESSIONS ON ART PRINCIPLES IN MUSIC Reeves

In a preliminary essay entitled 'Music in relation to Life and Art' the author endeavours to give some proof of the universal sense of music throughout the ages, and for this purpose he divides music into two main headings, emotional and academic. In a subsequent chapter he traces the evolution of music from the thirteenth to the seventeenth century, and follows this up with several chapters of reflections on music generally. His description of various aspects of Chinese music forms only an incidental portion of this somewhat fragmentary, but nevertheless interesting book.

Musical Gossip.

THE season at Covent Garden came to a close on Monday evening with a fine performance of Gounod's 'Roméo et Juliette,' M. Paul Franz and Madame Melba taking the chief parts. They thoroughly entered into the spirit of the music, and when this is done the opera is something more than a frame in which are set a certain number of songs and duets. It was, in fact, an impressive performance, only slightly spoilt by the weak singing of Miss Frances Roeder as Stephano, and of Mr. Gaston Sargeant as the Duke. Signor Panizza conducted excellently.

The season began well with the 'Ring' cycles under the direction of Herr Arthur Nikisch, and after these and other Wagner performances came the usual Italian and French operas. Two novelties, for reasons already stated, proved disappointing. Both composers were young, but the Syndicate, no doubt, hoped to find another 'Cavalleria Rusticana' or 'Pagliacci.' The neglect of English opera has been marked. In a year or two perhaps it may become fashionable, and so get a hearing.

Mr. Raymond Roze's season begins, as already mentioned, in November with his opera 'Joan of Arc.' 'Parsifal' will be produced during a winter season of opera in German which will open on February 2nd next and end on March 7th. The cast for 'Parsifal' is not yet announced.

PUCINI is said to be working at a trio of one-act operas to be played on the same evening, for which D'Annunzio, Tristan Bernard, and another writer are supplying the text. Whether the rumour will be justified by performance remains to be seen. One thing, however, strikes us—that brevity seems to be the soul of modern opera. Mascagni and Leoncavallo were really the first to make a change, and they were followed by Richard Strauss. The length of operas from Spontini to Wagner has been a source of weakness rather than strength. Wagner, however, by his genius, overcame even that disqualification.

HERM DENHOF has completed arrangements for another extensive tour in the North, during which, in addition to the 'Ring' and other works, he will produce Mozart's 'Magic Flute,' Debussy's 'Pelléas et Mélisande,' and Strauss's 'Rosenkavalier.' These three will be given in English for the first time.

THE annual series of eight Symphony Concerts will take place at Queen's Hall on the following Saturdays: October 18th, November 1st, 15th, and 29th; and January 17th and 31st, and February 14th and 28th, 1914. The programmes will include as novelties: Max Reger's 'Concerto in the Olden Style' (Op. 123); Moussorgsky's Fantasia for orchestra, 'Une Nuit sur le mont chauve'; Mahler's Ninth Symphony for tenor solo, contralto solo, and orchestra, also his 'Song of Earth'; and an orchestral Fantasia, 'Fireworks,' by Igor Stravinsky. At the first concert of the New Year Herr Arnold Schönberg will conduct his 'Five Characteristic Pieces' for orchestra, which Sir Henry J. Wood produced during the last season of Promenade Concerts. It will be interesting to see what the composer can make of them.

Four Beethoven festival concerts have recently been given at Berlin under the direction of Heer Mengelberg.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—L. E. K.—C. S.—G. M.—E. J. R.—W. M.—Received.

On PAGE 40 of JULY 12

Issue of

THE ATHENÆUM

The Editor calls attention to the scheme of Pensions recently drawn up by the Advisory Committee on the Distribution of Exchequer Grants to Universities and University Colleges, which concerns all Professors and Members of the Administrative staff of such institutions.

As it has been arranged that a member is to have the option of selecting from various types of policy, very careful consideration was given to the selection of the Insurance Offices to carry out the scheme. The Committee took high actuarial opinion with regard to the terms offered by a number of leading Companies, special consideration being given to the financial strength and reserves of the offices in question.

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